The New-York Times.

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FINAL SPASMS OF FENIANISM.

Feeble Attempt to Make a Show of Existence.

Ridiculous Movements of the Lately Deceased.

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The Men Must Disband and the United States will Send Them Home.

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The End of the Fenian Invasion—General Breaking Up of the Fenian Movement—The Right Wing Straggles Back to United States Soil—The Contemptible Conclusion of an Insane Enterprise—Gen. Meade Serenaded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

St. Albans, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

I hasten to announce to the readers of the Times that the great Fenian raid and invasion is over. The right wing of the Fenian army has retreated from Pigeon Hill to this place, and the members are now preparing for their homeward march.

This morning I left Cornwall, Canada, where active movements were going on among the Canadian troops, with a view to move toward the Fenian column understood to be on the march from St. Albans, under Gen. Spear. Some 4,000 regulars and nearly twice that number of volunteers were understood to be moving up from Montreal to concentrate at some point on the St. Lawrence, near St. Armand. When I arrived at Prescott affairs were very quiet, but a strict watch was maintained by the 4,000 troops stationed there. In Ogdensburgh the excitement had all died away, very few Fenians appearing on the streets, and those who did were evidently endeavoring to take the cars for home. On our way to Rouses' Point the excitement grew in volume as we advanced. At Potsdam Junction there were several hundred Fenians hanging about the depot, and I learned that a car load of small arms ammunition had just been siezed by Lieut. Col. Jackson, of the First United States Artillery at the Junction. A guard was placed on the train to prevent the Fenians from taking passage, and some amusing scenes occurred.

Brig.-Gen. O'Neill, of Fort Erie and gunboat *Michigan* fame, arrived at the Junction early this evening, intending to proceed to St. Albans to cheer his brethren. This laudable object was, however, frustrated by his being retained at the station by Col. Jackson, who informed O'Neill that he could go no further. He, no doubt, returned to Ogdensburgh considerably disgusted.

All along the line small bodies of Fenians could be seen at each station, but they were unable to gain an entrance to the cars. At Malone we found some two thousand gathered in and about the depot, and a rougher-looking set I never saw. Nearly every man was dirty and unshaven, their clothing was dusty and awry, while their countenances were repulsive and disagreeable in the extreme. I recognized among the crowd at Malone a Confederate soldier belonging to the Fifteenth Georgia, who once stood guard over your correspondent while a Union prisoner. When questioned, this man stated that there were a large number of Fenians present who had worn the butternut uniform of the Confederacy.

Gen. Meade and staff came aboard our train at Malone, and came on to this place. Before leaving, the General notified the Fenians that free transportation would be provided by the United States Government to all those who would accept of it. About 200 concluded to do so before we had left Malone, but the majority seemed determined to hang out a little in hopes that they would be able to proceed to St. Albans and join the army of invasion under Gen. Spear.

After leaving Malone Station the number of Fenians loafin about the several depots grew beautifully less, until at Rouse's Point there were scarcely a hundred to be seen.

Accompanying Gen. Meade and staff was Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Batcheler, Inspector-General of the State of New-York, who has been present on the frontier on behalf of the Governor for nearly a week, armed with plenary powers, and to see after the interests of the people of the State. The General telegraphed to Albany this morning to hold 5,000 troops in readiness to move in case necessity should demand their presence. Gen. Meade also telegraphed to the Secretary of War for authority to call for these troops, and it is understood that the necessary power has been received.

As our train neared St. Albans, the presence of the Fenian army began manifesting itself, and the excitement, which had died away after leaving Rouse's Point, increased. At Swanton Station, 11 miles from this place, nine young fellows came aboard, two or three having revolvers sticking out of their pockets. When the conductor asked for their fare, they laughed at him, saying, they were going home to Boston, and that the United States would pay their way. The conductor seemed at a loss what to do, but finally concluded to allow them to remain on board the cars, promising them to arrange their return home. When we arrived there at 7 o'clock, the depot was crammed with a motley crowd of disbanded Fenians who had come in from Pigeon Hill and Slab City. They cheered Gen. Meade as he stepped from the cars, and seemed to be in excellent spirits with themselves and every one else.

It appears that the so-called invasion, by the right wing of the Fenian army, has proved a most ridiculous failure from the lack of proper discipline, and the requisite ammunition and supplies. The march over the Canadian border is described as ludicrous in the extreme by those who witnessed it. Imagine a column of about 2,000 men, without any regular formation or uniform, and only about 700 armed, and many of those without amunition, marching into a hostile country with the expressed intention of conquering it, and you have a very good idea of the march of the "right wing" and the grand army under Gen. Spear. Having crossed the frontier and marched about three miles over the border on Friday morning, this ill-conditioned and disorderly host went into camp as well as such a body of men could who were without tents or discipline, creeping into corners of fences and grouping around barns and sheds. The grand army did the best they could under the circumstances, which was not much, it must be confessed. Despite the brilliant promises made by Gen. Spear, dissatisfaction was gradually engendered in the breasts of the rank and file at the total absence of commissariat supplies, and the evident lack of arms and ammunition. The officers did their utmost to persuade the men to remain quiet and wait for the promised supplies, but it was of no use, as some three hundred left the encampment last night. This morning the discontent became still more manifest, and to such a pitch did it rise that Gen. Spear reluctantly consented to give the order for the evacuation of Canadian soil.

It appears that about 9 o'clock this morning, the column was drawn up in line and addressed by the Commanding General, who informed them that he found himself unable to fulfill the promises made to them, and asked those who wished to remain with him on British soil to step from the ranks. Only sixteen men responded to this inspiriting call, which so nonplussed the General that he at once gave the order to break camp. As there was no camp to speak of, this ceremony was soon over, and the magnificent army of ragamuffins took up their disorderly line of march for this place, the advance guard arriving about 5 P. M. It is thought that the greater part of the returning invaders will come in before midnight, and all that do so will be provided with transportation to their several homes.

Thus ends the invasion of Canada by the right wing of the Army of the Fenian Brotherhood. It is believed that the Canadian troops encamped at St. Armand have captured nearly a dozen of the invaders who were caught plundering. Gen. Spear has not yet surrendered himself to Gen. Meade although he promised to do so.

10 *o'clock*.—A train has just left on the Vermont Central Railroad with nearly a thousand Finnigans on board, who are bound for Boston, Springfield, Worcester and New-York. Here and there a man could be seen wearing some part of an old United States uniform, but no trace of the arms carried by the invading column could be discovered. As the train moved off, the men set up a feeble and unsuccessful cheer.

11 *o'clock*.—Maj.-Gen. Meade is now being serenaded at the Weldon House by the band of the Third Regulars. The strains of the music attracted some two or three hundred citizens, who made loud demands for Gen. Meade. United States Marshal Henry introduced the General in a short speech, in which he spoke of the distinguished services performed by Gen. Meade in breaking up the proposed Fenian invasion. The General addressed the crowd very briefly. He thanked God that the clouds that hovered over the country had at length broken and were fast drifting away. He was a soldier, and as such merely obeyed the orders of his superiors, but he thought that the present settlement of the difficulty would prove not only satisfactory to our Government but to all other Governments; that it would show to the world that, notwithstanding the past, the United States were determined to do unto others as they would be done by. As Gen. Meade retired he was loudly cheered.

Affairs at Ogdensburgh—Ill-feeling on the Border—An American Vessel Fired Upon—Annoyances to Americans—Fenians Going Home.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Ogdensburgh, Saturday, June 9.

Fenian matters in this direction are somewhat taming down, though a bad feeling is springing up between the people of the opposite shores of the St. Lawrence, caused by the taunts of the Canadians. They attribute our efforts to maintain the neutrality laws to fear rather than a desire to observe national obligations.

The American sloop *Creole*, Capt. Doritty, was fired upon from the Canada shore while lying at anchor a short distance above Brockville, on Thursday night. The night was foggy, and Capt. Doritty hove to and let go his anchor. In a short time he was saluted with a volley of small arms. He at once lowered his small-boat and hurried ashore, where he found a small detachment of Canadian volunteers in a slightly inebriated condition. They had taken the *Creole* for a Fenian expedition.

Last night the American schooner *Billow*, Capt. Reynolds, bound down the St. Lawrence, was hailed while passing Brockville, and ordered to heave to or be fired upon. The Captain answered that his was an American vessel, bound for Ogdensburgh, whither he was determined to proceed, and if they fired they must take the consequences. He was not further molested.

W. H. Cunnington, City Editor of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, was threatened with arrest at Prescott last evening, on suspicion of being a Fenian. The efforts of Mr. Wildon, the American Consul, alone prevented the threat from being carried into execution. Mr. Cunnington returned to this side, but went back again to-day with the intention of proceeding to Montreal.

The *habeas corpus* has been suspended, and martial law proclaimed, to take effect on Monday, when the infuriated Canucks will take vengeance on all persons who may be unfortunate enough to be suspected with Fenianism.

A dispatch from Montreal, dated 11 A. M., to-day, says no news has been received there of a fight with the Fenians on the border, but if they stand their ground a collision must speedily take place. They estimate the invading force at three thousand, with two pieces of artillery.

A large number of the Malone Fenians have accepted the terms of Gen. Meade's Proclamation, registered their names with the United States officers, and received transportation home. About two hundred passed West to-day.

The total force of Fenians at Malone at last night's roll-call was twenty-two hundred men. The military force here has been strengthened. The men are encamped around the arsenal in which the captured arms are stored.

Sweeny's men have, by their quiet demeanor and orderly deportment, won the good opinion of the people of this part of the country, and I understand that Gen. Meade, while advising them of the utter futility of attempting to carry into execution their designs against Canada, and advising them to return to their homes, complimented them upon their good behavior. A few days, at most, will close the war in this direction.

The United States Marshal here has information of the transportation through the interior of the country of ten wagon loads of arms and ammunition, bound for Malone. They have, by taking cross-roads and by-ways, thus far eluded the squads of soldiers sent out to intercept them. There are rumors afloat to-night, which indicate that the Fenians in camp at Malone have no intention of breaking up without fighting. The steamer *Passport* went down the St. Lawrence to-night with a large force of British troops.

The End of the Glorious Campaign—A Rush for the Rear—Plundering of the Country by the Brave Fenians—Spear Wants to be Shot and Mahan Weeps—Disgraceful Finale—Too Much Whisky.

It is proper that the New-York *Herald* should have credit for the following dispatches. Had they appeared as original in our paper, we should have been accused of abusing the Fenians.—Ed. Times.

Special Telegram to the New-York Herald.

Camp Sweeny, Canada, June 9, 1866.

The crisis has arrived at last. The culminating point in the fortune of the great Fenian army has been reached. The probabilities are that before night we shall be out of Canada and on our way home.

The demoralization of the whole force is complete, and both officers and men utterly refuse to do duty any longer. Desertions have taken place by wholesale, and in many cases colonels have marched with their entire commands and recrossed the line, and are now retracing their steps homeward.

The Fenian force at this point does not number this morning over two hundred men, and large squads from even this small number are continually making their way to the rear. Col. Coutey has just reported to headquarters that his regiment is totally demoralized, and that his officers refuse longer to do duty, and that many of them are starting for the United States.

Gen. Spear, after holding a council of war, has ordered Col. Coutey to form his men into line and march them back to St. Albans, when he is to report to Gen. Sweeny. Col. O'Connor next received his orders to recross to Vermont, and he also seemed deeply affected.

Three English flags were captured during the stay of the Fenians at Camp Sweeny.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Orders have been issued for the officers at headquarters to pack up, and the commanders to get their men over the line as soon as possible. Some of the men—those who came here to steal and plunder—are apparently very glad to get off with their ill-gotten gains, but other take it very hard, and are accordingly grieved to learn that the whole thing has been abandoned.

The council of war which was held this morning was but of short duration, and it was then resolved that there was no other course now left for them but to retrace their steps and give up the idea of invading Canada. The reënforcements, arms, provisions and munitions of war that had been promised so liberally had failed to reach them, and weakened as they were by such wholesale skedaddling to the rear, it was deemed by the old soldiers to be nothing but madness to remain where they then were, as they would be wholly unable with such a small force to make even a decent show of a fight should they happen to be attacked, and it was therefore determined to give up the intended invasion, leave Canada and head for the United States.

The men formed in companies, but many went off on their own responsibility, and about 9:30 o'clock all that was left of the "right wing of the grand Fenian army" were marching back across the border for St. Albans and other points on the American side. The men had ten or twenty rounds of ammunition each, and immediately commenced firing off their muskets and rifles in the most promiscuous manner.

Arms, plunder, and everything else that the men could carry off with them on their retreat, were lashed upon their backs or packed in satchels, and not a few had full new suits of clothes and new hats and shoes upon them when they started for home. Every man who had not destroyed or sold his arms carried them off, and some men carried as many as two muskets and two sabres, beside his other trappings.

The ammunition was carried over into Vermont by teams and stored in a barn about three-quarters of a mile from the line. It is more than probable the United States forces, who are marching to the border, will seize it.

All along the road on the United States side, from the line to St. Albans, large squads of men were resting upon the hillsides or marching leisurely along, some quarreling among themselves, throwing away their guns, and others regretting that they had not remained a little while longer, as they wanted to gather more plunder.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Gen. Spear said that he would rather have been shot than have left Canada in the manner he has. All along the road he appeared exceedingly pained and grieved. Gen. Mahan spoke but little after the order to march homewards was given, but once or twice found him weeping very bitterly.

At Franklin Centre we met a company of United States regulars marching toward the border, where they go to prevent depredations on American soil by either Fenians or Canadians.

Any of the Fenians who have not the necessary means to carry them home will be furnished transportation by the United States Government. Many of them will avail themselves of this opportunity to levae St. Albans to-night.

Most of the officers say that they are ashamed of the affair, and would rather never go home. Many of them avow their intention of casting their fortunes with their comrades, who are still at Malone, although they give it as their firm conviction that there is not the slightest hopes to either aid or free Ireland by so doing.

A number of men from the regular troops at St. Albans have been placed upon all the roads leading into that town, with instructions to seize all the arms that the Fenians may have in their possession. As the majority of them have either sold, broken or thrown away their muskets, sabres, &c., it is not expected that a very large stock will be collected.

The whole affair has terminated most disgracefully, and without so much as a decent skirmish having taken place as a sort of apology for a fight. There was too much whisky and insubordination to insure success, and not enough military discipline. There were, it is true, brave and patriotic men who went to Canada to fight, but the most of them were nothing more nor less than an armed mob, roving about wherever they pleased, robbing the houses and insulting and abusing women and children.

Fenian Pictures as Seen by the New York Tribune—Account of an Alleged Tilt Between Gen. Meade and Messrs. Murphy and Heffernan—Heffernan Swears Worse than Our Army in Flanders—Meade too much for Murphy.

As the *Tribune* is still most zealously wetnursing the Fenian Foolishness, we deem it proper to give it credit for the following interesting account of certain (alleged) Fenian performances.—Ed. Times.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Tribune.

Malone, Saturday, June 9.

Gen. Meade has revoked his order regarding correspondents. The Fenians are, however, prevented from using the wires for the purpose of their organization, otherwise there is no restriction.

To return to the interview. Gen. Murphy and Gen. Heffernan stated to Gen. Meade that they did not anticipate such a state of affairs. He said they were Irishmen, and, like the Jews, had not a foot of ground on which they can stand and call it their own. Now, when we have a military organization and a fair hope of success, the United States Government interferes and crushes us. We have been lured on by the Cabinet and used for the purposes of Mr. Seward. They encouraged us to this thing. We bought our rifles from your arsenals, and we were given to understand, until now, that we would not be put down by the military power of the country.

Gen. Meade, in reply, said that he came here to enforce the proclamation of the President, and that he would do it. "I have always understood that you did not intend to place yourselves in opposition to the laws of the United States."

"But," said Murphy, "we did not. If we intended opposition, we could have easily captured the arms of your regiment."

"I did not know," said Meade.

"Ask your officers," said Murphy, and continued: "We fought on the battle-fields of the South for the preservation of this country; but never mind, there may be another Rebellion."

Gen. Meade—We will not discuss that question.

Heffernan broke in: "Dam, you are the scoundrel who has done all this! Would to God I had you in Canada. By G—d, I would hang you before you had time to look around. I have influence in this State, and if ever you attempt to come before the people to seek any office, I shall be at the polls, and shall make your name damned in every community. We will oppose to the utmost of our power every man who has interfered in this."

Gen. Meade proposed to Murphy to visit his men. Murphy replied that he considered such a proposition ungentlemanly and unsoldierly. When he was under arrest Gen. Meade said that he intended to bring about conciliation.

Heffernan—"Twenty-four hours longer and we should not have been before you."

Gen. Meade said: "I have no orders to parole you."

Said both at once: "This thing is not dead yet. We will succeed. We have our orders from Gen. Sweeny, and we can and will perform them. If we get arms we shall cross into Canada. We shall fight the regulars if they oppose us."

Gen. Meade replied: "I have got orders. I shall fight you to enforce the Neutrality laws."

This ended the interview. Murphy was in the uniform of a Brigadier-General. There is not much excitement in the town. There are two companies of Regulars at Potsdam Junction to prevent the Fenians from crossing to Malone. Col. O'Neil, the hero of Ridgeway, is also there. Gen. Meade requested him not to come to Malone, and a proclamation will be issued in the morning by Gen. Meade.

The Fenians are under parole until to-morrow morning. Some have accepted transportation. They leave to-night. Murphy made an address about 10 o'clock, telling his followers to go home. Gen. Meade will proclaim martial law if necessary. Several wild expeditions to various points on the frontier were abandoned by order of Murphy. Everything quiet. There are about 2,200 Fenians and 200 regulars in town.

A Proclamation by Gen. Meade—The Fenians Ordered to Disband—Transportation to be Furnished to those who Cannot Pay their way Home—Officers to give Bonds—Obedience to this Order will be Enforced.

Malone, N. Y., Friday, June 9.

Gen. Meade has issued the following:

All persons assembled at this place in connection with and in aid of the Fenian organization, for the purpose of invading Canada, are hereby ordered, in compliance with the President's Proclamation, to desist from their enterprise and disband. The men of the expeditionary force will, on application to the officer in command of the United States forces, in giving their names and residences, and satisfying him that they are unable to provide their own transportation, be provided with transportation to their homes, and all officers below the rank of field officers, who are unable to provide their own transportation, on giving their parole to abandon the enterprise and return to their homes. Officers above the rank of field officers will be required to give such bonds as may be satisfactory to the civil authorities. It being the determination of the United States Government to preserve neutrality, and the most stringent measures having been taken to prevent all accessions of men and material, the commanding General trusts that these liberal offers will have the effect of causing the expedition, now hopeless, to be quietly and peacefully abandoned, and he confidently expects that all who have any respect for the authority of the United States will conform to the requirements of the President's proclamation, and of this, which, if not promptly obeyed, a sufficient force will be brought to bear to compel obedience.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General, U. S. A.

Gen. Meade's Order and its Effect—Fenians Going Home—An Absurd Irish Circular—All Quiet.

Malone, N. Y., Saturday, June 9.

Nothing very startling has transpired here today.

Last evening Gdn. Meade issued a proclamation offering to furnish transportation to all the Fenians who would go quietly to their homes, those above the rank of field officers to give satisfactory bonds. If the order to disband is not promptly obeyed a sufficient force of troops is to be brought here to compel obedience.

Quits a number of Fenians have accepted the terms offered in the proclamation, and up to this hour transportation for 245 has been issued. While some are going away, others are arriving. The train which just came in brought along thirty or forty who smuggled themselves through in some way.

It is reported that Gen. Meade has ordered the village bakery not to furnish the Fenians with any more bread, but the story seems incredible.

Gen. Meade and staff have just left in a special train for St. Albans.

The Fenian officers are still here under arrest, but are allowed to go to the hotel for their meals.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

"From Sarsfield—Circular.—Stand comrades! Stand! Ireland expects every man to do his duty.
Blood has already flowed, and your countrymen are in the hands of your relentless foe.
Will you desert them in the hour of need?
Revenge or death!
Now or never!!

All is quiet and orderly here this evening, and no disturbance at present anticipated.

The Fenians in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 9.

The commanding officer informs us that there are as many as 3,000 Fenians in this city. They are generally quiet and orderly. Very little, if any trouble is anticipated, as not a quarter of them have arms or could get any here.

A number of them, learning that transportation had been furnished by the Government, applied to Gen. Barry to send them home. Gen. Barry has telegraphed to Meade for instructions on this point. It is pretty certain if the Government does not send them home they are likely to stay here for some time.

Most of the men have no money, and Gen. Barry's Order No. 2, of yesterday, prevents them from traveling on the roads.

A movement was made by a body of Fenians up the Lake shore last evening, and Gen. Barry fearing an attempt might be made to cross, had armed boats patroling the Lake for some distance.

The balance of the Fenian officers were yesterday released on giving bail in $3,000 each.

Something Done at Last in the Boston Herald—The Green Flag Waves Defiantly—Victory or Death.

Boston, Saturday, June 9.

The following dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Mahan is printed in the *Herald* of this city:

Pigeon Hill, C. E., Saturday, June 9.

We are in the enemy's country.

The green flag waves defiantly.

We have captured Pigeon Hill, St. Armand Centre, Slab City, and the British colors.

We are ready to advance.

Hurry up the ammunition.

Victory or death!

Growlers and cowards have gone to the rear. They will talk about our position, but don't mind them.

The tried men of nerve are at the front.

Firemen's Torch-light Procession in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 9.

There was a grand torch-light procession of firemen to-night, to receive the Pennsylvania Hose Company, just returned from a Northern visit. Twenty-six companies participated in the affair.

Watching the Mouth of Genesee River.

Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, June 9.

A company of the Fifty-fourth New-York State Militia was sent this morning, by order of Gen. Barry, to the mouth of the Genesee River, to prevent the Fenians from capturing the two Canadian steamers which ply daily across Lake Ontario.

Gen. Barry had information which led him to fear a seizure of these two boats.

Darcy McGee on Fenanism.

From a letter printed in the Canada papers we quote as follows:

"Without provocation—without pretext of provocation—without authority or sanction from any lawful power—crippled by the anathema of the Church, and outlawed by the Federal Government, these deluded men dare to menace Canada. Officered by such bravos as Jenningson, the jayhawker, of Kansas notoriety, and the English renegade, Percy Wyndham, they dare to assail our frontier, in the abused name of Ireland and the Irish people. The turbulent and the dissolute floating population of the large lake and seaport cities form the rank and file—all of them totally ignorant of the true state of Canada, crammed full of falsehoods as to the discontent of our population and the French Canadians, and all, when once in the field, absolutely at the mercy of the English renegade and the Kansas jayhawker.

I need not say to you, who have stoutly and so long done battle with this huge imposture, that all classes and orders in Canada will unitedly do their duty, and their whole duty, by their country. Native Canadians, whether of French or British origin, will rally to a man for their homes and their altars. The emigrant population—British, German, Norwegian—have all given proofs of their love for their adopted country. The remnant of the brave aborigines have placed their services at the command of the Government. The youth of our schools and colleges have left their quiet halls and play-grounds, to offer the first fruits of their valor on the altar of the *Patria!*

As you know, I have always discouraged special appeals to special classes of the Canadian people. I do not intend to depart from that usage. But this I have to say, to quiet my conscience about these people who make private war, who assail Canada in the name of Ireland, I deny that the ringleaders are Irishmen—with some exceptions; I deny that they represent Ireland, to whom Canada has done no wrong. On the contrary, whenever Ireland appealed to us, as in the case of the distress in Connaught and the Catholic University collection, we have heartily and promptly responded to her call. I will add, that a more wanton, immoral, unjustifiable assault never was made upon a peaceful people; and the fate of pirates and freebooters is the only fate they can expect.

LATEST FROM "PRESIDENT" ROBERTS.

An Interview with the Fenian Chief.

Our reporter obtained an audience with "President" Roberts last night, and had quite a lengthy conversation with him, in which he fully communicated his hopes, sentiments, &c.

Our reporter found him in a small, rather shabbily-furnished room on the first floor of the Ludlow-street Jail. The furniture consisted of a small iron bedstead, two chairs and a small table. Mr. Roberts was in his shirt sleeves, sitting on the bed, when our reporter entered. He immediately arose and greeted our reporter in a very courteous manner, tendering him a seat, and commenced to converse on the subject of his imprisonment; the parties who caused him to be apprehended &c. He was very bitter in his remarks on the tone of the press, the pertinacity with which the minions, tools, etc., etc., of the Government followed up and endeavored to suppress the invasion of Canada, and assured our reporter that the day of reckoning would soon come when all the leading politicians connected with the Administration would rue the course they had pursued. He believed the radicals were the only true and consistent party in the country at the present time; that the eyes of Irishmen generally were getting opened to the fact that they had been foully dealt with and infamously deceived, and that whatever might be the present fate of the expedition against Canada, nothing could prevent the Fenian organization from ultimately accomplishing the object they had in view. He was satisfied that the officials in the Marshal's office were nothing more nor less than tools in the hands of Seward to accomplish some ulterior object he had in view. Seward was playing the sycophant to the English Government, by taking the most extraordinary means to crush this movement. He had spies everywhere, who reported all the movements of the Fenians, seized their arms, arrested their leaders without due process of law, treated them cruelly after incarcerating them, &c. He was certain that, sooner or later, Canada would be conquered by the Fenians. It was England's most vulnerable point, and would be a base from which they could operate in such a manner as to sweep English commerce from the seas. The results of the conquest of Canada would be of the most tremendous nature, the West Indies, the English possessions in the East, Australia and eventually all of her possessions and colonies would be wrested from her. He considered the action of the Government not only timorous but suicidal in the extreme. The American people now had an opportunity that would never present itself again, of avenging all the injuries sustained from their most persistent foe. By simply observing the obligations of the neutrality act and going no further than that for the sake of truckling to the haughty power of England, they would enable a down trodden but valiant race to redress their wrongs, cripple the power of America's greatest rival and enemy, and partially repay the debt of gratitude they owe to the most loyal of their citizens, who have fought valiantly on hundreds of fields to maintain the glory of the American flag and the unity of the Republic, and who even now, no matter what may be said to the contrary, have made no resistance, nor contemplate any, although their leaders are wantonly arrested, their property ruthlessly seized, their arms taken from them in an illegal manner, and the sanctity of the mail violated by officials with impunity.

Such was the substance of President Roberts' remarks, uttered calmly and deliberately. No one seeing the man and hearing him talk would doubt for a moment the honesty of his conviction and his determination to attain his object if possible.

What the Poor Irishmen Think of Their Leaders—Recruiting for the Fenian Army at a Stand-still—Roberts Still in Ludlow-street Jail—He Refuses to be Released.

Our Milesian Fenian reporter looked long and anxiously yesterday for news pertaining to his department. The amount of pedestrianism he indulged in went sorely against his inclination, for he is constitutionally opposed to physical exertion. Yet items must be had, for our many thousand Fenian readers stand open-mouthed waiting for the news, and those terrible orifices must be closed. At the Fenian headquarters, where he has been in the habit of accumulating his varied and valuable information, he found everything "flat, stale and unprofitable"—hence his pedestrian feats. Items not being obtainable where he had heretofore looked for them, he was forced to seek them in unusual places. Having during the past few weeks presented to the readers of the Times the Fenian question as viewed by the officials of the Brotherhood; having conversed with Roberts, chatted with Sweeny, smoked with O'Mahony, and hobnobbed with Stephens, and having faithfully recorded the sayings, doings and convictions of all, and being sadly nonplussed for items, he yesterday concluded to visit the lower strata—the rank and file, the contributors, those who furnish the dimes and quarters for the others to spend—of our Celtic population and hear what they have to say about the "redemption of Ireland." After wandering in various directions for an hour or two he found himself at Washington Market. Two 'longshoremen appeared in the distance, and as they approached the market a ponderous fishwoman, as broad as she is long, accosted them, and a conversation ensued, all the parties being Irish and speaking in their native tongue, which, being perfectly familiar to our Milesian reporter, is translated by him as follows:

Ancient Fishwoman—How are yees, byes?—what's the last ye heard from the Faynauns, Mickey, boy, God bless 'em?

Mickey, boy—Oh! devil a wan o' me knows what's the last I heard, I'm after hearin' so much all day; and sorra a word o' truth is there in the whole, I'm thinkin'. They say the Faynaun sojers has thrashed the red coats, bad luck to 'em, an' they've taken Quebec an' Montreal, an' in a wake they'll have the whole of Canady, more power to 'em, say I; but God knows if it's true. Do you belave it, Pat, me darlin'?

Pat, me darlin'—Troth, I don't know what to belave. Some says Gineral Swany has been let out of prison, an' some says he's been shot, an' that President Roberts is to be hung, an' all the money's gone, an' —— a man knows where it's gone to.

Ancient Fishwoman—Sure thim fellers up at the Headquarthers, as they call it, has been spindin' all the money for good clothes, an' jewelry, an' cigars, an' whisky, an' the like o' that. But Pat, darlin', do you think the Faynauns have been fitin' at all in Canady?

Pat, darlin'—Faith, I don't know. I think O'Neil had a bit of a scrimmage an' thin ran away, an' the "Queen's Own" retreated in good order. Sure, there'd be more heads broke at one dacent wake in the ould country than there was in Canady.

Mickey, boy—Oh, they didn't want to fight at all; it was only to kick up a row an' git more money fram us poor divils that they were sint there at all; an' the poor fellers found when they got out there they hadn't any arums to fight wid, and not a bight to ate. Now they say they're all coming home, looking for a square male of vittles.

Ancient Fishwoman—I suppose Roberts and thim other fellers will be wantin' more money now, but divil another rap will I give them. I sint 'em twinty-five dollars next Monday's a month ago, and hard enough work I had to get it, too.

Mickey, boy—What good would it do Ireland to be fitin' in Canady, I don't know.

Pat, darlin'—That's what's botherin' me this long time. Shure, I think the Irishmen at home is able to drive the red-coats out if they only had the arums. But I'll not have anything more to do wid any uv them Faynauns—they're all a lot of vagabon' swindlers, and has made lots of money out of us hard-workin' chaps.

Ancient Fisherwoman—True for you, Pat, dear; they'd take the last shirt off you're back if you'd give it.

Mickey, boy—They come down last night an' wanted to get some of us fellers to go an' take President Roberts out of jail, but divil a sowl would stir a-foot. He got himself in there widout any help, an' I say let him get himself out.

Pat, darlin—Faith, they didn't want to lock him up at all, but he wouldn't go home when they axed him to.

Mickey, boy—I'm thinkin' he's afraid the byes 'll be axin for their money back when they come home from Canady, an' he wants to be out of the way. That's the way they did wid O'Mahony when Killian took 'em off that time.

Ancient Fishwoman—Oh, be gorra, it's all a muddle wid thim Faynauns anyway, an' a poor woman that wants to do somethin' for the sufferin' craythurs at home is jist swindled out of her money wid 'em. Bad luck to the whole of 'em.

Pat and Mickey indorsed the sentiments of the lady in language so amphatic that it is not susceptible of translation, and while they proceeded on their travels, our reporter wended his perambulating way to Tammany Hotel, where Kerrigan, whose titles are too numerous to mention, still holds forth. Business was dull, and, to use his own classic language, "recruiting is played out." A few boys were lounging about the benches, thankful that their chief had furnished them a place to loaf in, where the policemen were not continually reminding them of their duty to "move on." Owing to some little impediments thrown in the way of Fenian railroad travel by Gen. Meade, Kerrigan no longer advertises "transportation furnished."

Mr. Roberts remains in the Ludlow-street Jail, enjoying, as he believes, a Fenian martyrdom, but, as his friends think, displaying a great amount of foolish obstinacy. He has but to accept the offers of his friends to become his security, in the sum of $10,000, to appear for trial, and the prison doors will fly open before him.

Fires in Rochester—Robberies—The Union Blues.

Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, June 9.

There were two incendiary fires in this city last night, involving no large amount of loss.

A band of five desperadoes, supposed to be from Buffalo, came here last night and made raids upon the houses of ill-fame here. They succeeded, in one case, in compelling the inmates to surrender up all their valuables at the muzzle of their pistols.

The Union Blues arrived here this morning from their excursion to Albany, and were received by the citizens who gave them a splendid breakfast. They spoke highly of their entertainment at Albany.

THE MERCER EXPEDITION.

Running the Blockade—A Sharp Race—The Harbor of Lota—Chilian Admiration of New-England Girls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lota, Sunday, March 11, 1866.

This morning, when we left our state-room, the sun was just peeping above the horizon, setting the entire East in a blaze of golden light. Not a cloud was to be seen in the sky, and a fresh breeze was blowing off from the shore. This is perfectly delicious, we exclaimed, as we made our way to the hurricane deck. There we found most of the ladies, and, judging from their smiling faces and joyous laugh, they must have felt in all its strength the inspiration of that beautiful morning. On our right rose bold and clear the Chilian coast, while on our left, at the distance of eight or ten miles, were seen large numbers of vessels under full sail. One of these, a large steamer, with all her sails set, and under a heavy press of steam, was heading in the same direction with ourselves. At first the distance was so great that it was impossible to make out whether she was a mail steamer or a man-of-war, or to what nation she belonged. All eyes were fixed upon her, and many of the young ladies hoped that it would turn out to be an American man-of-war, with plenty of nice young officers on board, who, with large brass buttons on their coats, and plenty of silver ones in their pockets, and with hearts as large and warm as the Yankee boys they had met at Rio, would see that they had a splendid time during their stay at Lota. We finally made her out to be a Spanish man-of-war, and he was evidently on our track, for although no sound could be heard, yet the short, quick puffs of smoke seen at short intervals from her bows, showed that she was signalling us to stop. As Lota, which is an open port, was only a few miles off, we determined to try the use of our heels and see if we could not outrun her. The Yankee ship proved to be fastest sailer of the two, and but for a slight mistake would have sent the the proud Spaniard off with a flea in his ear. It seems that there are two ports here close to each other, and separated only by a high headland, stretching at a little distance into the sea. We ran right by the little harbor of Lota, and rushed pell-mell right into that of Coronel, which was blockaded. The shore was completely crowded with people, who were running about in the most excited manner, while many on horseback were coming down the steep sides of the bluffs with break-neck speed to the shore. We wondered what all this meant, and concluded that the people must have heard of the *Continental*, and were coming down to see what the Yankee girls were made of. We afterwards learned that they thought us one of the men-of-war daily expected in these waters to assist the Chilian Government in breaking up the Spanish blockade. We soon dropped anchor, and the Captain went on shore, but remained only long enough to learn that he was in the wrong port, and most probably blockaded at that. He hastened back to the ship, and we were soon steaming toward the entrance. We found it much easier to get in than to get out, but just outside we found the Spaniard with all his port-holes opened. He had a wicked look about him, and he looked as if he wanted to say, "Fairly met, old fellow, and you must expect a warm reception if you try to run away from me this time." As soon as we hove in sight he fired a blank cartridge across our bows, and then, as if to show us how much more powerful he was than we, he fired a heavy shotted shell along our starboard quarter, frightening some of the ladies completely out of their senses, who imagined that the time had arrived for them to pass over the dark river. One of them asked us if we thought that the Spaniards would take us all prisoners and carry us to Spain, there to eke out the remainder of our days in dark and loathsome dungeons? There was no alternative, and the Yankee ship was obliged to haul to, and soon a boat with a full crew, armed to the teeth, came alongside, and as we looked at them from the deck the sight fairly made us shudder, for a more villainous-looking set of cut-throats never sailed the seas. The young officer who came on board to learn who we were and what we were doing in a blockading port, behaved in a very gentlemanly manner. After a long and careful examination of the ship's papers, he succeeded in making up his mind as to our character, and that we were not in the interest of the Chilian Government. We received permission to go into Lota for all the supplies necessary to carry us through to San Francisco. As soon as he stepped into his boat the two vessels dipped their flags, and we parted amid loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and he left us to go in search of a less fortunate victim.

Lota proper is situated in a little valley between two high bluffs, and is composed of one or two fair-looking houses, a store and a few stragging huts, and presents altogether a most dismal and forlorn appearance. There is another little settlement on one of the high bluffs, which is owned by the proprietor of the mines. It is composed of little shanties about 10 or 12 feet square, which are occupied by the miners. It is said that they will hold from ten to sixteen persons, and are generally full. A little off from the main street we found ourselves in what is called the market of Lota. It is composed of a number of wretched-looking huts, laid out much in the same manner that a three-year-old boy would block out a city. The huts are composed of pieces of rough boards, enclosing as a general thing only three sides, leaving the fourth side open to act the part of door, window and chimney. In place of stoves they use two or three large stones, on which is placed the kettle in which are cooked the meals of the family. We took a peep into one of these huts, and through the thick smoke which filled every nook and corner, we discovered two or three wretched-looking old hags seated on the bare ground, with nothing but a dirty Indian blanket thrown over their shoulders. When they saw the eyes of the Yankee peeping into their den, they grinned from ear to ear, giving us a sight of their toothless gums, which did not tend to create in our minds any great degree of admiration for their beauty, and we respectfully declined to walk in and make ourselves at home. At the entrance of these little huts the vender sits, surrounded by her baskets of fruits, vegetables, eggs, &c. Before our arrival everything was very cheap in Lota, but when the aborigines learned that a steamer with a large number of passengers on board had come into port to purchase supplies, they resolved to set their own price on their goods, and outwit the Yankees as much as possible.

Saturday, March 17.

This has been the great market day at Lota, and many of the ladies were on shore ready to drive a sharp bargain with those who would like to sell. Neither party could speak the language of the other, and the only way a bargain could be made was for the lady to pick out the quantity she wanted and lay the amount she wished to pay in the lap of the seller. Of course there was a great deal of nodding and shaking of heads, and loud talking in English and bad Spanish, but the ladies could out-nod and out-talk the seller, and generally got what they wanted for what they chose to pay, leaving the seller gazing after them in an astonished and bewildered manner.

The principal trade of Lota consists in its coal. Previous to 1852 but little was known of the existence of that mineral in this locality. In 1852, Senor Cosinwer, a gentleman of fortune, visited the place, and became convinced of the existence of large quantities of coal. He purchased the entire property, and commenced working the mines. During that year he exported 5,348 tons, and his business gradually increased till the last year, when he exported 78,000 tons. The coal is bituminous, and of a very inferior quality. It varies in price from $5 50@$7 50 $ per ton. There is also a fire-brick manufactory, which turns out 1,500,000 bricks annually.

The English Missionary Society have established a large mission in Chili, which is under the charge of the Rev. Allen W. Gardiner, and we can truly say that he is a man who loves his work. He belongs to one of the best English families, and was educated at Oxford. He threw aside the brilliant prospects opening for him at home, preferring to cross the seas and become a meek and lowly missionary among the Chilian Indians. He came to Lota five years ago, and although he has had obstacles to encounter which would have discouraged the majority of men, he has overcome and trodden them all under his feet. He has now a church membership of fifty, and a congregation of five times that number. He has a large mission school opened daily, which is attended by nearly all the children of the settlement, without regard to their religious prejudices. In connection with this he has established a large number of small missions all over the provinces, which are under the charge of subordinates. He makes it his business to visit these stations every few months.

Friday, March 23.

Ever since our arrival at this port, the *Continental* has been completely overrun, night and day, with Chilian officers. Some of them are very intelligent and well-educated men. So intense has been their admiration for the ladies that every inducement has been held out to persuade them to remain in Chili. Offers of marriage; offers of schools at fabulous prices, and offers of positions as housekeepers flowed in in abundance, and although some of the ladies have felt a little inclined to accept the positions of teachers and housekeepers, yet it does not take long to convince them that South America is not a suitable residence for a young lady.

It is one of the most remarkable events in the history of sea voyages, that during our entire passage from New-York to San Francisco we have not been visited by a single storm, and with the exception of our first night at sea, favoring breezes have wafted us onward toward the sunset land.

BOD.

Severe Rains in Georgia and South Carolina—Sad Havoc with the Crops.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, June 9.

Advices from the interior of Georgia and South Carolina represent that heavy rains are playing sad havoc with the crops.

The thermometer to-day, at 2 P. M., was 96° in the shade. Heavy rain is now falling.

The British ship *Milton*, Capt. Lockhar, cleared from Savannah on Friday, for Liverpool, with 1,982 bales of cotton.

The British bark *Architect* cleared from Charleston on Friday, for Bristol, with turpentine and resin.

The British bark *Geo. H. Jenkins* with 420,000 feet of lumber, from Fernandina for Queenstown, is lodged on St. Mary's Bar.

The United States steamer *Conemaugh* made two unsuccessful attempts to get her off. It is thought, however, that vessel and cargo may be saved.

The Rinderpest.

Albany, Saturday, June 9.

Hon. J. Stanton Gould, President, and Col. P. B. Johnson, Secretary of the New-York State Agricultural Society, have prepared a most important circular, from which the following extract is taken:

"We do hereby make known the existence of the rinderpest or pleuro-pneumonia, among the cows in the stables of New-York and Brooklyn, and earnestly advise all purchasers of stock to examine those which are offered for sale, with reference to this disease.

We also advise that in case the disease makes its appearance in any herd, the sick animal be immediately and rigidly separated from the rest.

The period of incubation of this disease varies from 52 to 60 days.

It is well ascertained that this disorder is strictly infectious. It never occurs where the animal has not come in contact with other diseased animals.

The meat of animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia is dangerous when used as human food.

It is very probable that the diseased herds which are now excluded from the city will be offered for sale at very low prices to farmers.

This contingency calls for additional precautions on the part of purchasers.

From Washington.

Washington, Saturday, June 9.

The President has recognized Ramon Orbeta as Consul of Spain, at Mobile; Henry P[illegible]enbergh as Vice-Consul of Switzerland, at Galveston, and Carl Friederich Adal as Consul of Schaumburg Lippe, for the States of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

Bangor, Me., Friday, June 8.

A Soldiers' and Sailors' County Convention was held here to-day, at which a County Union, auxiliary to the State Union, was formed. A resolution, recommending Hon. J. H. Rice to the Union Congressional Convention for this district, was adopted by a vote of 35 to 14.

Fire in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Friday, June 8.

A fire this morning destroyed the Union Gaspipe Factory near this city, Loss $14,000. Insured for $11,000 in the Home Company of New-York and Phœnix Company of Hartford.

The Mississippi Overflow.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, June 4.

The injury resulting from the recent and existing overflow of the Western and Southern rivers is widespread and extensive, and is calculated to repress the hopes of the most elastic minds. We have chronicled from time to time each successive disaster resulting from the submerging of lands already unprotected, or from the sweeping away of levees which, it was earnestly hoped, would protect the vast interests which depended upon their conservation. The losses engendered by the overflow of the upper parishes bordering on the Mississippi, and by the heavy crevasses at Morganza and the grand levee, are almost incalculable. To the former list of disasters must now be added the complete submerging of Alexandria by the sudden yielding of the levee opposite the town. This place, which was almost destroyed by the torch of the invader during the last campaign of Gen. Banks, was beginning to revive under the renewed energy of its citizens. The burnt district was being rebuilt, and industry and commerce promised a renewal, in good time of its former prosperity. But the waters of the swollen river seem now to threaten the destruction of all that was spared by the flames, and are likely to prove almost as merciless an invader as the representative of Faneuil Hall. The fertile lands, whose protection depended upon the maintenance of this levee are also flooded, and the hopes of the planters are blasted by this sudden if not unexpected catastrophe. It is the more unfortunate in their case, as the river is reported as still rising from Natchitoches to Alexandria; so that by the time the lands may be in a condition for cultivation, the season for profitable planting will probably have passed.

Fortunately for our afflicted people the Mississippi River has at last commenced falling rapidly, and will, therefore, permit the rapid outpouring of the waters of its tributaries. The upper Red River is already declining, and there is every hope that the extensive and fertile districts which border it in the western part of the State will, in a few days, be in a condition for cultivation. If the planters avail themselves promptly of this fact, and our merchants grant them even limited facilities in the way of supplies, it is not too late to raise a medium crop on most of the submerged plantations. Should the autumn prove as it often does in our latitude, there is even a hope, if our planters do not yield to discouragement, that their toils may be yet rewarded by almost a full crop.

It may be a proper time, too, to urge upon those who have these vast interests in charge, that now while the waters are subsiding, they should arouse themselves to the task of preventing like catastrophes next year. The levees are broken, and the river will rise through the numerous crevasses next year unless they are repaired in a most substantial manner. Let not the public guardians waste the present year in discussion of sundry systems. Theorising will not stop the rise of the river, nor will the most learned discussions build levees. The plans should be at once prepared, and the work on the levees should be begun as soon as the condition of the waters will admit. Unless this is done, it would be as well to abandon at once to the waves, without further discussion, those fertile districts in which so many hopes have already been wrecked by relying upon the efforts of our public guardians to restrict the waters to their ordinary channels.

An India-rubber bag holding twenty gallons, and having an aperture about four inches square, can be filled by puffing from the mouth into the bag for twelve or fifteen seconds. The stream of compressed air carries along a much larger quantity of air with it, and it is thought this principle may be made good use of in a system of ventilation.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS.

A Young Lady Persuades her Cousin to Visit the London Flower Show.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Come, Isabel, come to the soirée
Where Flora is placed in the chair;
Should you miss it, I'm sure you'd be sorry,
For all the *beau monde* will be there.

Only think that for four days together
Rare people, plants equally rare,
'Midst an odor of greenhouse and heather,
We gather *à plaire et se plaire*.

We shall witness the loves of the roses,
How flirting goes on 'mongst the flowers;
While some sly little zephyr discloses
Their courtship, its sweets and its sours.

How the moth carried unwritten letters
'Tween Orchids so faithful and fond,
And the bee bound a beau in the fetters
Of some belle in the flower *demi-monde*.

We shall hear how Listera was married
To Calanthe, the pride of her race;
And how Pyramidalis was carried
By passion from fault to disgrace.

We shall hear of the nectar'd *labellum*
(Like our own lips, my dear Isabel),
And who knows but a flower *cerebellum*
May be the next wonder they tell?—

Of lache, innuendo, and scandal,
Of the wreck of some *très bel espoir*;
How the tallow tree held out a candle
To the gentleman *vêtu de noir*.

Nay, perhaps the detectives of science
May some conjugal trouble lay bare
Such as sets SIR JAMES WILDE at defiance,
And puts to the rout *savoir faire*.

Only think of a lily in trouble,
Or a lovely half-opened blush rose
With a Queen's Counsel "working the double,"
And harping on some *méchante chose*.

We shall hear of great progress in walking
'Mongst plants once restricted to crawl;
And perhaps soon a nebulous talking
On the rapt ears of midnight may fall.

On my word I feel anxious in wearing
A flower in my bosom to-day;
For to-morrow its grief may be tearing
Its own and my heart-strings away.

And the scissors' harsh snip may disorder
Two lives sworn to brave love's worst test;
For while one pines away in the border
The other may die on my breast.

You have heard, dear, of course, of the wonders
That science is bringing to light;
How we groped in the stupidest blunders
Till development set us to right.

How the oak had a lichen forefather
And the nectarine grew from a sloe,
And the shield of the rose has a bar there
That shows its extraction was low.

Just the same as by innate expansion
The mammoth proceeds from a mouse,
Or the hovel grows into a mansion,
And the palace last link of a house.

Come, Isabel, child, are you ready?
I'm getting impatient, I own;
And so, just to keep my nerves steady,
Please pass me the eau-de-cologne.

A STORY WITHOUT AN END.

From Once a Week.

Those whose knowledge of Germany is limited to a passing acquaintance with the "castled beauties of the Rhine," can have but little idea of the intense dreariness of some parts of its vast interior, where one plain is succeeded by another, and the only relief from the monotony of outline is caused by a dark boundary betokening the commencement of one of those great forests, of which the largest, wildest and best known of all bears the appropriate name of the Black Forest. But compared to the dreary, unimaginative plains, these forests have a certain romance about them, and a rugged characteristic kind of beauty, tinged with awe; and few, as they traverse them, can help peopling their silent depths of shade with mischievous and powerful goblins, recalled to their mind by the wild tales of the country, of the Spirit of the Brocken and all his impish crew. No land (perhaps excepting Sweden) is so rich in legendary lore as Germany; none abounds so richly in bad spirits, and in good, 'spirits of joy, and spirits of wo," and in no country can they be called legends with less justice, for nowhere do the mystic tales bear such recent date, and nowhere do they rest on such good and unimpeachable authority. It has been the nest of imaginative romance from the misty days of the "Niebelung gesang" up to the present time. In Germany arose the lovely tradition of the Crossbill, perhaps the loveliest that ever claimed belief; telling how the faithful bird fluttered over the Saviour's cross, plucking at the nails, and how it was granted to it in remembrance that the beaks of its race should ever bear the form of a cross, and on their heads, in a streak of red, should be perpetuated the drop of blood which dyed its feathers as it struggled for its Master's release. Then followed many another. The tale of the eleven thousand virgins of Cologne, the history of the Brave Roland, and down to our own days, passing over many well known, and many more, told but to be forgotten, down to the White Lady of the House of Wurtenburg, who duly heralds by her appearance the death of its royal members, and whose last appearance occurred not many years ago. Most of these histories, strange and unfathomable as many of them are, have some cause, either as a warning of something to come, or as a consequence of some evil deed of the past, or, at any rate, there may be some key either to their motive or their meaning. The story I have to tell has no key or clue to it whatever, and no end; for it is simply a fact, indebted to this very want of point for all the interest it may possess. Those who remember the extraordinary disappearance of Mr. Bathurst, and the total failure of all efforts of the Government and the local authorities to obtain any information as to his fate, will the more readily believe my tale.

I alluded just now to the romantic forests contrasted with the despairing, hopeless, barren plains, of which part of the centre of Germany is composed; great dull expanses of shriveled grass, stretching far as the eye can reach, with no signs of cultivation or of life, except the rude track, scarcely to be called a road, which traverses it—deep sand and deeper ruts constitute this track, and hard work it is for the weary horses to drag a heavy-laden vehicle along it; not a tree for shade, not a drop of water; indeed so scorching a spot altogether that the travelers whom my story concerns have chosen the afternoon hours for their journey in expectation of reaching their night's quarters by an hour or two after sunset.

The party consisted of a German widow lady of high rank, the Baroness Von B., her son, a youth of fourteen, and his tutor, an amiable man of about sixty years of age, whose profound scholarship and thoroughly gentleman-like mind, rendered him particularly well fitted for the post he filled. The Baroness had the greatest respect and esteem for him, for he had given her many proofs of his devotion to her son, and the increasing intelligence and health of the boy spoke well for the judicious training of the worthy man, whose care and attention were returned by the youth with the warmest affection. The lady's husband had died many years ago, and her heart was naturally centred on this boy, the unique object of her love, and it was therefore a source of the deepest satisfaction to her to watch the daily progress which he made; and often and often did she congratulate herself on her good fortune in having secured such an invaluable tutor for his early years. The tutor was, moreover, a most agreeable traveling companion; his fund of knowledge, which he had the art of imparting in the pleasantest manner, secured a constant means of relieving the monotony of the route, and his experience in traveling and its concomitants of post-boys, post-horses, and post-houses, rendered him as indispensably useful in his own times, as "Bradshaw" is in ours. They were traveling now on the dreariest of those plains, on the sandiest of tracks, and though sunset had passed, they were still far from their destination. There was, they knew, a small post-house a few miles on, where they expected to obtain a fresh relay of horses and the evenings being light and long they were under no anxiety.

"You look tired, my boy," said the Baroness, gently, to her son. "You had better go to sleep a little, and I will wake you when we come to Mittlethor."

"Very well, mother, good night; the view is not so fine that it need keep me awake, and I am so hot, he added, yawning, and finally tucking himself up in a corner of the carriage. He was soon fast asleep, and was not disturbed by the conversation carried on in a low tone by the other two. They talked first on indifferent subjects, and by and by their thoughts grew more individualized, and both spoke of what lay nearest their hearts—the welfare of the young Baron.

"He is like his father already in looks," said the Baroness, as she turned her eyes on her still sleeping boy; "I trust he may resemble him in other things also."

"He has a good but almost over-generous disposition," said his tutor. "I know you will be careful to screen him from the temptations to which such a mind is peculiarly susceptible. Much depends, dear Madam, on your choice of companions for him."

"I depend more on your choice than on my own," was the reply; "you know how much confidence I have in your judgment."

"I may not be always by to give advice," he answered, gazing at the setting sun with a smile of sadness.

"You can never leave us, you know, Mr. D.; what would my boy do without you? I hope and trust you will always be at hand to guide all that is of importance to him. I should be unwilling indeed to trust to my own judgment, without yours to corroborate my views."

"You know, madam, how entirely I am at your service. As long as it pleases God to allow me to devote my life to your son, I will never willingly resign my charge; but we cannot look into the future, and I would not have you lean on what may be a breaking staff."

"Good heavens! Mr. D., what do you mean?" said Baroness Von B., with the greatest anxiety; "surely you are not ill? Your health is not failing?"

"No, dear madam, I am strong and well, but I can never forget how uncertain this life is; what accidents may happen, how the events of one short hour, nay, one moment, may alter the entire aspect of our worldly affairs. Indeed we have before us an instance of the change a few minutes may produce;" and he pointed, as he spoke, to a dark thunder-cloud which had quite obscured the sky, but just before glowing with the gold and red of a Summer's sunset.

In vain he called to the postilions to increase their speed; the wind had risen as rapidly as the cloud, and it was all they could do to hold their own against the storm, which beat down upon them in full force on that open plain. Fortunately it was not of very long duration; a line of greenish light had already appeared on the far horizon as they drew up at the door of a most miserable shed, which, as it proved, was to be their lodging for the night, for on applying for fresh horses to the man who came out on hearing their wheels, they were informed that no horses were to be had, and their own were so completely tired out with the heat of the first part of the journey, and the force of the storm at the last, that no more could be expected of them. Bad as the shed was, as it was at any rate a shelter, they resolved to make the most of it. The people whose habitation it was, consisting of the postmaster, his wife and daughter, did their best for the accommodation of the travelers, and at once gave up their whole house to be arranged according to the convenience of the unexpected guests.

The door opened directly into a square, low room, with doors on each side of it opening into two other rooms, neither of them having any other means of exit whatever. Light was admitted to each in the day time by a small window of about a foot square, which now, to keep out the storm, had a sort of rough shutter, consisting of two boards fastened across it; this was the case in the two side-rooms, the centre one having a larger one beside the door, and also a fire-stove of a very primitive fashion, wherein a few wood embers were still smouldering.

After looking at these quarters with, it must be owned, a feeling of despair, the Baroness decided that the room on the right should be devoted to her son and his tutor, while she herself would sleep in the one on the left, the people of the house good-naturedly contenting themselves with the prospect of a night on the floor of the middle room, usually their kitchen and living-room. In it they at once hospitably busied themselves with making what preparations they could for the supper of the hungry new arrivals. The house stood on a bare plain; not a tree was to be seen for miles, and no other house was near; there was a shed at the back, where the horses were put up, and where the postboys would also pass the night. Everything else was as flat as possible, and by day-time nothing but the sandy plain could be seen for miles.

The wooden embers being blown into a glow, the small preparations for supper began, but slight as they were they took some time, and Mr. D., who had been with the Baroness and her son, in patient though hungry expectation, in her room, at length got up, and saying he would prepare the other room for the accommodation of himself and his pupil and then he would return in a few minutes, he left the room.

In a very short time the supper came, and the young Baron was all impatience to begin.

"But first, my boy, call Mr. D.," said his mother.

The boy jumped up, ran across the kitchen, and half opening the door of the other room, called out:

"Mr. D., Mr. D., do come to supper."

No answer.

"He is not there, mother," said he, as he came back, and sat down to the table; "I called, and he did not answer."

"Perhaps he has gone out to look after the horses; but if he does not come soon, I will look for him myself," and they both began their supper.

In a few minutes, however, the Baroness began to wonder why Mr. D. did not make his appearance, and therefore went herself to the opposite room; knocking twice at the door and receiving no answer, she pushed it partly open, but could see nothing, for it was dark. She stepped back into the kitchen, and said to the Postmaster's wife—

"I think the gentleman must be gone out; did you happen to see him pass?"

"No, Madam," was the answer, "he is in his room; I saw him go in just now, and he cannot have left it, or I must have seen him."

Madam Von B. made no answer, but taking a light, she looked into the little room. But no Mr. D. was there! She turned again to the woman, with some surprise, and said—

"But Mr. D. is not here. He must have gone out."

"No, Madam," again asserted the woman; "I am perfectly certain he has not gone out. He must have passed through the kitchen, and he cannot have done so without my seeing him, for I have never left the room since you arrived."

"Yes," said the Baroness, "you carried in our supper."

"No, Madam, my daughter took it in; and," added she, "my husband was there, as well as myself, smoking in his chair, so he could not have passed out without our both seeing him. And see, Madam, here is this great bar across the door; he could not have replaced that, even if he had undone it to go out."

"That is true," said the man, who had joined them; "he must be in the room."

"But he is not," said the Baroness. "The window?" she asked, turning pale.

"It is fastened on the inside, Madam, by those shutters."

"What can have happened?" gasped the Baroness.

"What can have become of him?" asked the man and his wife at the same time.

What indeed! for he never was seen again.

The Baroness passed the night in a state bordering on distraction; so with the dawn of day she posted to the nearest town, whence she communicated with the authorities. Her rank and position secured her the utmost attention, and all possible researches were made. The Postmaster and his wife were subjected to the strictest examination, the house ransacked from ceiling to floor, the neighboring pond was drawn, and every imaginable investigation made by the police and the Government, but all, in spite of the large reward offered by the Baroness, without the smallest success. All his luggage and money were untouched—indeed there had been no time for theft or murder, and no clue, no conjecture even, was ever made that could throw one spark of light upon his total and extraordinary disappearance; and from that day to this his fate has been one of the deepest mystery.

OLD TIMES IN JAMAICA.

From Once a Week.

THE IRON CAGE.

A fearful night, indeed, was that of the 20th of April, 1856. All along the islands of the Caribbean Sea, above those balmy skies, then highly charged with electrical fluids, the aerial hosts from all points of the compass met together, and fought a terrific battle for the mastery. That night and all its grandeur, I may say all its horrors as well, will never be effaced from my memory. I lay through its long weary hours on a stretcher in a barrack-room in Jamaica, sick almost unto death with yellow fever, and utterly exhausted by the fearful exactions of the disease. A hideous yellow woman, who cared nothing whether I lived or died, and who [illegible] on a sofa at the other end of the room, was the only other creature in that great gloomy bird-cage of a building; but verily it taught me this experience, that if ever there be a time when the soft hand of ministering angels of one's own kith and kin be needed, it is when the poor feeble body struggles in the grip of death in lands far, far away. Through the jealousies, which to admit all the air possible surrounded the whole place, the rain ran in rivers; and as, after the clash and crash of the mighty artillery, the pitchy darkness was changed in the tenth of a second into burning day, one saw how the waters descended from above, not in lines, but apparently in solid sheets, through which not a chink beyond was visible. Covering my head, I tried to shut out the seething and hissing of the stream which ran violently round the house, as if seeking to sap its foundation; and poorly as I managed this, yet nothing would deaden the roar and the flash which each half minute succeeded each other for eight weary, weary hours. It was to me, as I then thought, the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and who is there that in solitude and pain can walk that path, and, even though permitted for a time to turn back, shall not bring away such things as can never be wholly lost in the dry and dusty tracks of the busiest or happiest existence?

Memory required no mark set upon the horrors of that miserable night, and yet I recall it now by another incident, in which I learnt how puny and light my own terrors and sufferings were, or should have been, compared to tortures which, inflicted on a wretched creature many years gone by, the awful storm of that night brought unmistakably again to the knowledge of another generation of men. The good old doctor, by whose skill and God's blessing I had baffled Yellow Jack, used to pay me long friendly visits during convalescence; and while he discouraged me from reading, never failed to make amends by collecting all the news of the day for my benefit. One morning, while I was sitting in the verandah enjoying the first flittings of the sea-breeze, he disengaged his fingers from my wrist, after a longer consultation than usual, and said, with a pleasant smile and a tap on the shoulder,—

"Come, I think in another ten days we shall be able to see you hobbling about a little, eh?"

I shook my head rather mournfully, feeling—oh! that awful feeling which all who have recovered from a desperate illness in the tropics know so well—as if I never should walk again, and almost careless whether I did or not.

"Come, come, keep a good heart on it," said my kind friend, smiling. "I've seen a good many just like you; but, believe me, you'll take an interest in life yet. Now, this very morning I saw something which would have tackled your fancy very much—very much indeed: an extraordinary relic of the old slave times: what do you think of that?"

"Indeed," I replied, making an effort to sit more upright; and the doctor saw at once he had touched the right chord.

"Yes! I knew that would interest you; we have talked over those sad times so often before. So I'll tell you all about it. Do you remember, about a month ago, there was one night an awful storm of lightning and rain?"

Did I remember! That was the expression of my face, and the doctor well understood it.

"Yes; an awful night to you my poor fellow, no doubt. Well, rain, as you know, falls heavy enough in these parts, but that night was quite exceptional even for a tropical downpour. It washed away the roads in many places about Kingston entirely, and did an immensity of damage. You know the road leading to Stony Hill, a short distance north of Half-way Tree cross-roads; and I dare say you remember an enormous tamarind-tree which stands close to the ditch at the corner? The flood came down the hills, and tore up the ground all about the roots of that tree, and some negroes passing along saw among them a strange-looking thing, which they at first took for a gigantic skeleton. Creeping down toward it with timid and cautious steps, they perceived that it was a great iron case, among the bars or ribs of which bones were entwined. You know the darkies well enough to be sure that they would not meddle with such an affair as that; so it remained quite uninjured until one or two of the members of the Society of Arts heard of it, had it dug out very carefully, and deposited it with the bones in the museum, where we had a solemn conclave over it, as I told you this morning."

"Well, doctor, perhaps, after all, it was an old suit of Spanish armor; nothing very wonderful, considering the number of those gentry who must have been disposed of in this neighborhood some two hundred years ago."

"Oh, no. We pretty well ascertained what it was. In short, there was no doubt about it at all. It was a terrible instrument of torture, in which a human being suffered many years ago the horrible agonies of lingering death by starvation, thirst and exposure. The bones were those of a young woman, who was inclosed in those iron ribs for some great crime, in such a way so that she could not move—hung in chains, in fact; and then she was suspended by a ring on the iron helmet to a branch of the tamarind tree, and left to die from exhaustion. Ah! my ——" said the old doctor, wiping his forehead with a great time-stained yellow bandana, "it is scarcely possible to realize the agonies that human being must have endured from heat, thirst, and insects, before death could have ensued. I'm an old slave-owner, as I've told you before, but bad as were the stories I heard in those days, and saw, too, for that matter, nothing like such fiendish cruelty as that was ever resorted to, at least not in my recollection."

"What a horrible story," I exclaimed, while I felt, the first time for weeks, the thin weak blood running to-and-fro in my veins as if frightened at such an unwonted call for exertion. It was life returning to its ancient channels, with an incentive for thought and action fitted to the happy moment for rousing its latent and sluggish powers.

"Doctor, will you take me to see this iron cage and skeleton?" And as I spoke I straightened myself up in the long-sloping rocking-chair, and put my hands out, as if to rise at once and walk about.

"Easy, easy now, my good fellow—all in good time. Not much occasion to tell you to sit still, I suspect, for I doubt if you could walk across the room. You've something to think over till I see you again, and now good morning."

"Stop!" cried I, as he marched down the long corridor; "I've thought of something already. Give me down that *Shakespeare*, and I think I can show you they did just as horrible things in England. Yes, here it is in "Macbeth," where that Thane King says—

> 'If thou speakest false,
> Upon the next tree thou shalt hang alive
> Till famine cling thee.'

'Cling thee!' doctor, what a curious expression. But here is a foot-note, which says, 'cling' here means 'drying-up or withering.' Now, tell me, was not my inference fair enough?"

The doctor took the book, and read the passage carefully, stiffening his brains the meanwhile with a heavy dive into his snuff-box, a proceeding always indicative of surprise and indecision. He placed the book back upon the table with this solemn reflection: "I have always heard that, no matter what subject you lighted on, yet in Shakespeare a quotation could always be found to bear on it, either directly or by fair analogy. Yet I certainly do not remember ever finding or hearing of so strange a coincidence as this. No, never! Good-bye once more." And as he uttered again "No, never," while gently disappearing down the steps, and appealed more than once to the tap tap of the little wooden box in his hand, I saw the doctor was considerably stumped by the wisdom of the immortal bard so unexpectedly bringing to his knowledge the sayings of a still wiser man, that under the sun there is nothing new, not even in a new world, undiscovered when Solomon the King preached and lamented.

Six weeks slipped away, oh! how wearily; but from the wholesome fillip of excitement I had just received, began the sure and gradual strengthening into active life again. Not a day passed but more than once I thought of the iron cage, until one morning, when the sea-breeze blew half a gale across the grass parade of Up-Park Camp, and kept down the mercury to 84 degrees in the shade, I thought I would brave the doctor's anger, and, slipping a pencil and sketch-book into the buggy, ordered the boy to drive to the Museum of the Society of Arts in Kingston. At any other moment I believe the fine collection of polished woods, the fossils, the fruits, the birds of glorious plumage from the continent, the curious land-shells, for which Jamaica is so justly famed, and many other articles in that small but very interesting répertoire, would have detained me to linger and examine each with care; but I passed from room to room and from spot to spot with a careless glance, until, in the corner of a room of horrors, lined around with the skulls of negro malefactors executed for their crimes, suspended from a beam, my eyes fell upon the hideous relic for which I sought. Hideous, did I say? Ay, ten thousand times more hideous than anything my fancy had depicted; swinging again, rusty, discolored and cankered, to the motion of the breeze, as it had done a hundred years gone by on the branch of the old tamarind at Halfway Tree. Any ideas of armor vanished at the instant of beholding it; there could be no doubt of its being made to [illegible] a human body, [illegible] which in sad testimony of this knowledge [illegible] in open work [illegible] the sufferer who [illegible] passed from life to death in its most accursed form. Round the knees, hips and waist, [illegible] the arms and around the neck, iron hoops were riveted close about the different parts of the body. Iron braces crossed these again, from the hips right over the centre of the head. Iron bars and plates encircled and supported the legs, and at the lower extremities were fixed plates of iron like old-fashioned stirrups, in which the feet might have found rest, had not a finish to the torture, compared to which crucifixion itself must have been mild, been contrived by fixing in each stirrup three sharp-pointed spikes to pierce the soles of the victim's feet. The only support the body could receive, while strength remained or life endured, was given by a narrow hoop passing from one end of the waist-bar in front between the legs to the bar at the back. Attached to the circular band under the arms stood out a pair of handcuffs, which prevented the slightest motion in the hands; and on the crossing of the hoops over the head was a strong hook, by which the whole fabric, with the sufferer inclosed, was suspended. Quivering in agony, there she swung, the blazing sun striking fiercely on her nakedness, quickly causing a terrible thirst to rage throughout the frame, and, while yet life was strong, the fevered blood to course madly through the swollen veins. Not long before the ants, pondering over the drops of blood which fell from her pike-pierced feet, would climb in countless myriads up the old tamarind-tree, across the branches, and down over the iron bars to the fountain of this horrid feast; while mosquitoes and sandflies disputed with these many, and other parasites which should suck fastest at the life and strength of a poor human creature, hung up to be eaten thus alive. It was not to revel in the remembrance of all this misery that these thoughts ran riot through my brain, while with careful pencil I sketched the outline of the iron skeleton.

No; far from it; it was but that I might have the surer means of confounding the arguments of men, who cried "Pish!" when they heard others rejoice over the accursed times of Slavery, passed away under our British flag forever. Many a stout battle had we fought over our after-dinner Madeira at the mess; and allowing that there was much to be said on both sides of this great question, yet I had long come to see and understand how vastly the evil of the system preponderated over the good, and to hope that in a day (now, alas! still more distant) the reward and blessing for present great distress and suffering would begin again to dawn upon the fortunes of the sinking colony.

I was just closing the sketch-book, after carefully comparing the lines I had drawn with the original, when a voice at my shoulder said:

"Sir, if I may be so bold, there is one small thing you have not seen."

I turned and saw at my shoulder a stout, well-to-do colored man, probably a small tradesman, to judge from his dress, who, with a pleasant smile, bowed, mopped the beads off his shining forehead with a bright yellow handkerchief, and then begged pardon most respectfully again.

"Have I left out anything? Yes; what is it, then?"

"Look," said my new friend, advancing toward the iron cage, "you have not seen those sharp spikes to run into the back and neck. There was to be no rest anywhere. Ah, me! sir, *nowhere, nowhere*."

He spoke with emotion and a low sigh, while his finger ran over the knobs upon the bars where the spikes were much discolored, and hidden with rust and oxide; and then he turned about and said, "Pray, Sir, put them in; make it all complete."

So excited did he seem, that it struck me he might know something of the history of the cage, and I asked him.

"Not much," he replied; "but there is an old woman still alive who remembers it, when she was a young girl, swinging in the wind. She is a relative of mine, and was a slave before freedom was proclaimed. But she is past ninety, and scarcely remembers anything more than this."

"Has she no idea what the crime was of the poor creature whose bones are lying there?"

"Many people have asked her this, and she was a young black girl who was hung alive for attempting to poison her owner's family. At any rate, Sir, perhaps you may remember that, about hundred years ago, there were great disturbances among the slaves, and that this horrible mode of execution was justified by the then existing laws. There are records of this fact in the histories of Jamaica."

"Are you sure?"

"Quite, Sir, quite; I think I can show you the authority," and taking down a volume of Bryan Edward's old and rare history of this colony, where he speaks on the subject of the mysterious action of Obeah, he read this extract:

"Such I well know was the origin of the negro rebellion, which happened in Jamaica in 1760. It arose at the instigation of a Coromantyn negro who had been a chief in Guinea; and it broke out on the frontier plantation in St. Mary's parish, belonging to the late Ballard Beckford, and the adjoining estate of Trinity, the property of my deceased relation and benefactor, Zachary Bayly. On these plantations were upward of 100 Gold Coast negroes newly imported, and I do not believe that an individual among them had received the least shadow of ill-treatment from the time of their arrival there. Concerning those on the Trinity estate I can pronounce, of my knowledge, that they were under the government of an overseer of singular tenderness and humanity. His name was Abraham Fletcher, and let it be remembered, in justice even to the rebels and as a lesson to other overseers, that his life was spared out of respect to his virtues. The insurgents had heard of his character from the other negroes, and suffered him to pass through them unmolested. This fact appeared in evidence. Having collected themselves into a body about 1 o'clock in the morning, they proceeded to the fort at Port Maria, killed the sentinel, and provided themselves with as great a quantity of arms and ammunition as they could conveniently dispose of. Being, by this time, joined by a number of their countrymen from the neighboring plantations, they marched up the high road that led to the interior parts of the country, carrying death and desolation as they went. At Ballard's Valley, about four in the morning, they surrounded the overseer's house, in which eight or ten white people were in bed; every one of these they butchered in the most savage manner, and then drank their blood mixed with rum. At Esher, and other estates, they exhibited the same tragedy, and then set fire to the buildings and canes. In one morning they murdered between thirty and forty whites, not sparing even the infants at the breast, before their progress was stopped. Jacky, the chief, was killed in the woods by one of the parties that went in pursuit of them; but some others of the ringleaders were taken, and a general inclination to revolt appearing among all the Caromantyn negroes in the island, it was thought necessary to make examples of some of the most guilty. Of those who were clearly proved to have been concerned in the murders at Ballard's Valley, one was condemned to be burnt, and the other two to be hung alive in irons and left to perish in that dreadful situation. The wretch that was burnt was made to sit upon the ground, and his body being chained to an iron stake, the fire was applied to his feet. He uttered not a groan, and saw his legs reduced to ashes with the utmost firmness and composure; after which, one of his arms by some means getting loose, he snatched a brand from the fire that was consuming him and flung it in the face of the executioner. The two that were hung up alive were indulged, at their own request, with a hearty meal immediately before they were suspended on the gibbet, which was erected on the parade in the town of Kingston. From that time until they expired, they never uttered the least complaint, except only of cold in the night, but diverted themselves all day long in discourse with their countrymen, who were permitted, very improperly to surround the gibbet. On the seventh day a notion prevailed among the spectators that one of them wished to communicate an important secret to his master, my near relation, and as he was in St. Mary's, the commanding officer sent for me. I endeavored, by means of an interpreter, to let him know I was present, but I could not understand what he said in return. I remember that both he and his fellow-sufferer laughed immoderately at something that occurred—I know not what. The next morning, the 8th, one of them silently expired, as did the other on the morning of the ninth day."

He closed up the old book quite solemnly, and returned it to its place on the shelf; then, going over to the box beneath the cage, he took up from among the bones the little white skull, and brought it over to me.

"Look, sir, at this with me, and let us ask if any sufferings you and I have ever endured, or are ever likely to meet with in these days, can possibly compare to the agonies which must have torn the brain which once lodged within here during the last days of its short life; a life, sir, I don't doubt but it may have been steeped in crime, but which, fed in the lowest ignorance, knew nothing, or next to nothing, of the difference of good and evil; nothing of Christian love and duty; no pleasure but the possession and cultivation of the passions which we hold in common with the brute beasts of the field. It does me good to come here sometimes and remember this, for I should have been a poor brutish slave now, had not God been pleased to remove this curse away from us, and for that, sir," he added, while reverently taking off his hat, "I trust that I and many others like me are thankful."

"I think we might all be thankful, both masters and slaves; for, if the sufferings of the one in this world were great, surely the responsibilities for which the others will have to answer to Him on the day when all accounts must be balanced up, will be still greater."

"Yes," he replied eagerly; "yes, sir, there it is. Not that I mean to deny for a moment that in the slave days there were many good masters, and thousands of happy servants, happy in their own way, yet the evil was in giving to men such power over their fellow-creatures, power of life and soul and body, which the very best and most merciful, in moments of heated passion or temptation, might use possibly to their own deep sorrow when *too late*. Against these passions, common to all men, no laws could protect the slave; while Slavery itself demanded that the most horrible penalties should be enforced to insure its existence even for a single day. I might have been a murderer, and forfeited my life like any of these," he continued, pointing with his hands to the skulls of felons ranged in long rows round the room, "and you, sir, too, might have done things in unhappy opportunities, even with no human law to call you to account, from which your thoughts, like those of the King of Syria, would now shrink in horror. We may all be thankful that those times are gone—gone for ever." Then, taking his broad hat off, he bowed respectfully, wished me good-day, and departed.

With my sketch of the iron cage, I drove home to tell the doctor all I had seen and heard. He appeared quite amused at the interest which the recollections of those days seemed to excite in new-comers to an old slave country. "Well, my good friend," said he, "these things were common enough in my day, and they had almost passed from my memory; but I am not sorry to think of them once more, nor do I think it will serve a useless purpose to hand the record of such cruelties down to our successors. They will at any rate teach them that the world daily grows less brutal and more merciful, and remind us in the midst of our own heavy troubles that we might have known others, had God so willed it, infinitely less endurable. Unless I am much mistaken, you will yet meet with other relics to add to this; though, I dare say, without such evidence as this sketch-book holds, the good folks at home will scarcely credit the tales of the by-gone days of old Jamaica."

The doctor was right, for not long after another witness of the dark past turned up strangely and unexpectedly, of which and of the incidents which led to its discovery, I hope some day or other to write in their own proper time and place.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

An Interview with Louis Napoleon.

In connection with the present expected war in Venetia, a correspondent has disentombed a dispatch to M. TOMMASEO, the Venetian Envoy at Paris in 1848, to MANIN, then at the head of the Provisional Government, describing an interview with the President of the Republic. He says: "I was received with affability, and asked to take a seat. Servants and other persons being present in the room, the President began speaking in Italian, and continued to do so till we were alone. I insisted on the urgent necessity of freeing the Italian territory from the Austrians, and of making Lombardy and Venice one State. The President asked me if the enemy had already arrived at the Lagoons, and if Germany really took part with Austria, adding that he should have thought the contrary. He said that the moment could not yet be fixed for the Brussels conference, that he feared the knot could not be cut before the end of Spring, and that he dreaded for us a general war. Still, he thought that to let Venice fall (and I told him that it could not be held out longer than the end of March) would be disgraceful. A Bonaparte, I observed, is certainly called by Providence to the Government of France to do three things—to decentralize the country in order to give it real liberty; to augment respect for the spiritual power of the Pope by reducing his temporal authority; and, lastly, to make reparation for the treaty of Campo Formio. The first of these propositions pleased him; he adhered to the second; as for the third, it did not offend him, and he even made a sign of assent. He observed (though I should not have said it) that in these three things he ought, according to my view, to act in an inverse sense from his uncle. He spoke little, but politely; seemed to be but imperfectly informed as to facts, but desirous of knowing them, and of acting. He said he was stopped by difficulties of detail, and, among those details, by the most disagreeable of all—namely, men of detail. He objected that to deprive the Pope of his temporal power would require a European war; that it was the Pope who originated the movement, &c. To all this I replied but little, merely expressing (as a private individual) my wish that the Pope should come to some city in the south of France. He himself also appeared to desire it. He (LOUIS NAPOLEON) does not appear to care much about Piedmont, but prefers an independent Lombardo-Venetian State. My discourse to his countryman and familiar appears to have made some impression. In speaking of the millions which we should have to pay to Austria to quit Venetia, I said that Italy must well expect to be sacrificed in one way or the other. 'I hope,' he said, 'that she will not be sacrificed.' And he said this without the theatrical warmth of certain Republicans, but with much firmness. Among other things which LOUIS BONAPARTE said, there is one which I have forgotten to mention to you. He asked me if the appearance of French ships in the Adriatic had not made a good impression on the public mind. 'Excellent,' I replied, 'but what followed produced discouragement; indeed, a most deplorable effect.' He said he was quite convinced of it, and seemed to be deeply penetrated with the lasting shame it would be for France if, after so many efforts, Venice were abandoned to her fate. In a word, the new Government seems less indisposed to war, or, at least, it holds a more firm language than the other. I do not mean the Ministers, but himself personally."

Death of "Father Prout."

From the London Star, May 20.

We much regret to announce the death in Paris, on Friday evening, of Rev. FRANCIS MAHONY, known throughout Great Britain and Ireland as "Father Prout," one of the most accomplished scholars, one of the wittiest and most brilliant writers, and one of the most genial men of his day. Born in Ireland about 1805, and educated in Jesuit Colleges in France and the University of Rome, MALONY was a Roman Catholic Irishman of the old school. It was not very likely that a man of his stamp would long perform clerical functions in Ireland, and he early took to literature, accepting an appointment on the staff of *Fraser's Magazine*, upon the invitation of Dr. MAGINN. A colleague of some of the brightest spirits in London, he was fully their equal in wit and humor—probably their superior in classical scholarship. "Father Prout's" essays in *Fraser* were eminently popular, and were published in a collected form in 1836. In 1860 they were republished, with etchings by MACLISE. Mr. MAHONY also contributed some of the earliest and best papers which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1837, and subsequently traveled for some years in Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt. In 1847 he accepted from Mr. DICKENS the post of correspondent of the *Daily News* in Rome, and in 1840 published his letters, which were full of ardent zeal for the Italian cause, under the title of "Facts and Figures from Italy." He was for many years—indeed, until about a month ago—Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, and it is well known that to his letters that paper owes much of its attractiveness. No one could fail to recognize his style—brimful of scholarly allusions culled from all sorts of unheard-of authors, who were familiar enough to him—witty, caustic, spiced here and there with some sly quotation from Irish ballads—and yet as to facts so cautious, so trustworthy and so transparently honest.

Mr. MAHONY had long lived in Paris, and died there in the Rue des Molins, but occasionally he came to London, and his wit and scholarship, as well as the higher qualities of the heart, made him universally popular in the society which he frequented.

He was a vigorous and determined opponent of the Ultramontane school, with which the quondam curate had very scant sympathy indeed, as Archbishop M'HALE knew, and Archbishop CULLEN knows well enough. But to show how clever Irishmen can cherish an *esprit de corps*, and relish the fun of political and ecclesiastical opponents, it has often been told—we believe with truth—how, when some solemn priest mentioned to Archbishop M'HALE the name of the ex-priest MAHONY with bitter commination the Archbishop instantly checked him, and said that after all the Irishman who wrote "Father Prout's" papers was an honor to his country.

Manners and Customs of the Gauls.

From the History of Julius Cæsar, by the Emperor Napoleon III., Vol. II.

The Gauls were tall in stature, their skin was white, their eyes blue, their hair fair or chesnut, which they dyed, in order to make the color more brilliant. They let their beard grow; the nobles alone shaved, and preserved only long moustaches. Trousers and breeches, very wide among the Belgæ, but narrower among the Southern Gauls, and a shirt with sleeves, descending to the middle of the thighs, composed their principal dress. They were clothed with a mantle or *saie*, magnificently embroidered with gold and silver among the rich, and held about the neck by means of a metal brooch. The lowest classes of the people used instead an animal's skin. The Aquitanians covered themselves, probably according to the Iberic custom, with cloth of coarse wool unshorn. The Gauls wore collars, earrings, bracelets, and rings for the arms, of gold or copper, according to their rank; necklaces of amber, and rings, which they placed on the third finger. They were naturally agriculturists, and we may suppose that the institution of private property existed among them, because, on the one hand, all the citizens paid the tax, except the Druids, and, on the other, the latter were judges of questions of boundaries. They were not unacquainted with certain manufactures. In some countries they fabricated serges, which were in great repute, and cloths or felts; in others they worked the mines with skill, and employed themselves in the fabrication of metals. The Bituriges worked in iron, and were acquainted with the art of tinning. The artificers of Alesia plated copper with leaf-silver, to ornament horses' bits and trappings. The Gauls fed especially on the flesh of swine, and their ordinary drinks were milk, ale and mead. They were reproached with being inclined to drunkenness. They were frank and open in temper, and hospitable toward strangers, but vain and quarrelsome; fickle in their sentiments, and fond of novelties, they took sudden resolutions, regretting one day what they had rejected with disdain the day before; inclined to war and eager for adventures, they showed themselves hot in the attack, but quickly discouraged in defeat. Their language was very concise and figurative; in writing, they employed Greek letters. The men were not exempt from a shameful vice, which we might have believed less common in this country than among the people of the East. The women united an extraordinary beauty with remarkable courage and great physical force. Among their other customs they had one which was singular; they considered [illegible] unbecoming to appear in public with their children, until the latter had reached the age for carrying arms. When he married, the man took from his fortune a portion equal to the dowry of the wife. This sum, placed as a common fund, was allowed to accumulate with interest, and the whole reverted to the survivor. The husband had the right of life and death over his wife and children. When the decease of a man of wealth excited any suspicion, his wives, as well as his slaves, were put to the torture, and burnt if they were found guilty. The extravagance of their funerals presented a contrast to the simplicity of their life. All that the defunct had cherished during his life, was thrown into the flames after his death; and even before the Roman conquest, they joined with it his favorite slaves and clients.

The Atlantic Cable.

From the London Times, May 24.

On Tuesday last about 900 miles of the new Atlantic telegraph cable had been safely stowed away in the tanks on board the *Great Eastern*. The receiving hulks, the *Amethyst* and the *Iris*, are constantly plying between the ship and the company's works at Greenwich, and about 60 miles of the cable are safely stowed away every twenty-four hours. The *Amethyst* brings about 260 miles of the cable each time, and the *Iris* 240. The coiling is continued throughout the day and night. The cable itself is slightly different from the old one. Instead of the protecting iron wires covered with tarred hemp to preserve them from the effects of the sea-water, the iron wires have been galvanized, and ordinary Manilla hemp has been used for the outside covering. This will enable the water to penetrate the fibres, and so greatly increase the insulation of the cable. The breaking strain is about a ton greater than the old cable, and its weight about three hundred weight in the mile less. Nine hundred miles of the old cable were left on board, so that the whole quantity to be taken out will be 2,700 miles. Notwithstanding the vast stowage capabilities of the *Great Eastern*, it is found that she will not be able to receive this enormous bulk, and the Atlantic Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (limited) have therefore chartered the *Medway*, a screw steamer belonging to the British and American Steam Company, to take a portion on board. The *Medway* arrived alongside the *Great Eastern* on Tuesday, and arrangements will at once be made for reshipping about 500 miles of the old cable from the main tank on board the latter ship to a tank prepared for its reception on board the former. Another screw steamer, the *Albany*, belonging to the Diamond Steam Packet Company, has also been engaged to assist in the enterprise, and the Government have again granted the services of Her Majesty's ship *Terrible* to attend on the expedition. Several improvements to facilitate the work have been made during the past Winter. Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, the superintending electrician, has so far improved the testing apparatus that messages can be transmitted through the wire with an inch of the copper conductor exposed, whereas last year it will be remembered that a small piece of wire thrust through the cable so much damaged the insulation as to produce very serious effects. A house has been taken by the company on the banks of the Medway, about half a mile distant from the ship, and the end of the cable has been submerged in the river and taken on shore and messages from the house to the ship are constantly sent through the entire length of the cable on board. Steam-power has been applied to the paying-out machinery, so that in case a fault is discovered in the cable after it has been submerged, the machinery can be reversed and used for the purpose of winding the cable on board again. A large crinoline guard is being made to prevent the cable coming in contact with the screw. The grappling apparatus for hooking the old cable or recovering the present one in case of such an accident as marred the expedition last year is being manufactured by Messrs. PENN & SONS, marine engineers, of Greenwich, and by the company at their own works, under the superintendence of their chief engineer, Mr. H. CLIFFORD. The breaking strain of the grappling gear last year was about ten tons; this year it will be 30 tons. It is proposed that each of the three ships shall be fitted with this apparatus, and that as soon as one of the ships shall grapple the cable the others shall take up a position of a mile or so apart, and by grappling it in three different parts so spread out the strain on the cable as to give greater security both against the breakage of the cable and the gearing. The paddle-wheels have been disconnected, so that in case of its being necessary to pick up the cable again, and a strong wind be blowing at the time, the working of only one paddlewheel will keep the head of the ship well up to the wind. During the time the ship has been in harbor Capt. ANDERSON and the officers on board have invented a set of large diamond-shaped brushes, made partly of small wires and partly of very stiff fibres, such as those used in ordinary brushes, which, worked by machinery on deck, will clean the bottom of the vessel and remove marine accumulations without taking her into dock. It is not intended that the *Great Eastern* should this time receive the whole of her coals on board in the Medway, as it is feared that the extra weight of cable on board, added to her usual complement of coals, would render it unsafe to take her out in the draught of water at the entrance to Sheerness harbor. It has therefore been decided to finish coaling at Beerhaven. According to present arrangements advantage will be taken of the spring tide on the 28th of June to get the ship out of the harbor. In a day or two afterwards she will start for Beerhaven, and remain there for about a fortnight, when she will again start to lay the cable.

A Respectable Ally.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Protected States in India always will be difficult to manage. If we do not interfere with the succession, the chances are that we get a prince who is impracticable as well as incapable. He thinks, and his people think too, that we did not meddle solely because we were afraid; and hence, sooner or later, there is sure to be a quarrel. On the other hand, our nominees and *protégés* generally turn out so very ill that the resident, obliged to look on all kinds of villainy, done in reliance of British support, has but a poor time of it. The Nawab of Bhawulpore, son of that BHAWAL KHAN who helped us at the siege of Mooltan, and got £10,000 a year from Lord DALHOUSIE for his pains, has just been poisoned, they say. The *Scindian* quaintly remarks: "The death of such a ruler is not to be deplored;" though we may have, according to precedent, to "settle the succession." Certainly, the late Nawab's rule seems to have been just such as will always provoke the violence whereby despotism is proverbially tempered in the East. The moment he came to the throne he murdered his father's old vizier, who had been his own tutor, imprisoned three uncles, whom he soon put to death, and then swore on the Koran that he would not harm a number of other relations who had escaped into British territory. The moment these refugees came back across the frontier they were butchered, and when at last the British interfered and demanded the surrender of the families of the murdered chiefs, the poor creatures were hunted naked out of Bhawalpore. No wonder his brother, SAADUT KHAN, was able to dethrone the tyrant. But the Nawab soon got back again; and when SAADUT KHAN made a second attempt, and, relying on a hatred of tyrants, "had (as a Punjab public document expresses it) the effrontery to ask aid from our Government," he was seized and put into the fort of Lahore, where he died. Since then the "divine right of insurrection" has been invoked incessantly, but without success. The Nawab had plenty of energy and was cautious withal; he used to try all his food on his dogs, and had all his water brought from a distance in sealed vessels under the special charge of a favorite. Not that he drank much water. When presents of wine and brandy were made to him he used to ask how many glasses of each sort would make a man drunk, wishing to take just enough and no more of the valuable liquids. On the whole, we could hardly be proud of such an "ally." The mischief is, there are a good many more like him; and while this is the case the advocates of annexation will always be able to plead humanity as well as self-interest in favor of their policy.

The New Zealanders.

From the Otago Times.

Each passing year reduces the chances of effectual opposition on the part of the natives. All the efforts made to civilize and preserve them appear likely to be in vain. Dr. FEATHERSTON, in his speech at Wellington, confirms the idea that their numbers are rapidly diminishing; and he says it is "impossible to avoid their speedy extinction." Twenty years ago their numbers were estimated at 100,000; "now," says the doctor, "no one believes they could muster 40,000 souls, and in 20 years they will be reduced to a mere handful." It is consolatory to think that such a rapid decline in the native population is not attributable to European aggression. The numbers who have perished in battle, and through the collateral effects of war, are trifling compared with the enormous reduction that has taken place. The diminution must be ascribed to other causes. STRZELECKI, in writing upon Australian colonization, expresses the opinion that the natives of this New World "have, wherever the European advances, the sentence of extinction stamped indelibly upon their foreheads." That opinion was written twenty years ago, and each year has tended to prove its truth. It is not that their longevity is abridged, but that, from some undefined cause, whenever placed side by side with Europeans, "the hearths of the natives, like the wigwams of the American Indians, retreat or disappear before the torrent of immigration."

The Grass-Tree.

From the Melbourne Herald.

There are few who have ever traveled any distance in Victoria but have met with the grass-tree (Xanthorea,) which is to be found in nearly all parts of Australia. Up to a few months ago it was supposed only to be a useless growth, encumbering the land. A few knew from the blacks that it contained a very tenacious gum—the blacks used it as a glue for joining parts of their weapons; but it is only within the last few months that the following valuable articles have been obtained, after great labor and expense, by a Mr. DODD. St. Ronan's, the place where Mr. DODD has erected his work to carry on the experiments, is situated about 18 miles in a southerly direction from Colac, and here for some months past experiments have been carried on in connection with the grass-tree. The root is the portion used in these experiments, and usually weighs from 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. The root is composed of the stems growing in a close mass around the inner portion or kernel. From the outer portion of the root gum-shellac in large quantities is obtainable; the refuse contains a large quantity of gas, and can be made available for lighting the works. From the inner portion is extracted, by pressing or distilling, a spirit equal to the best brandy, also alcohol; after distilling, a quantity of saccharine matter remains, from which sugar can be extracted. The present supply of grass-tree in the neighborhood of St. Ronan's is computed to be equal to a supply of 600 tons per week for the next ten years. Great quantities of young grass-tree abound, which will keep the supply up, and doubtless cultivation would greatly enlarge the roots.

Suicide on the Paris Bourse.

Paris (May 21) Correspondence of the London News.

In the Place de la Bourse, on Saturday, my attention was attracted by a group of about one hundred people, regarding with upturned eyes the capitals of the Corinthian columns of that edifice. I made an inquiry of a fellow-gazer. His answer was, "*C'est un moineau qui s'est pendu*" (a sparrow has hung itself.) Sure enough, on looking again I saw suspended from one of the acanthus leaves of the third column on the south side of the Bourse, nearly opposite the Rue de la Banque, a full-fledged, good-sized sparrow. There was a nest in the niche behind the sculptured acanthus leaf, and the only rational account of the phenomenon is that the sparrow must in some way or other have got its neck entangled in a piece of wiry grass or hay forming part of the nest, and in struggling to get away must have dropped down and found itself *sus per coll*. The fall was about ten inches. The wire, grass or straw, or whatever the suspensory tissue may be, was twisted round the bird's neck as artistically as if CALCRAFT had done it. For awhile it made convulsive motions and clutched at the string with its claws, but after several minutes it gave no sign of life, and with extended legs was blown backward and forward by the wind. When the death throes were over the crowd dispersed, but the sparrow hangs there yet. The same correspondent, writing on Sunday, says: "The sparrow was seen hanging on his gibbet at 8 o'clock this morning. But he is no longer there, and, according to the report of the *concierge* of the Bourse, he was cut down by the very means which occurred to me as alone possible, namely, a funereal congregation of neighboring sparrows, who pecked the cord asunder."

The Italian Generals.

A letter from Florence says: "Since nothing but war is now talked of, the following sketch of the principal Italian generals may not be uninteresting. Gen. LA MARMORA is in person a tall thin man; his face displays a very decided nose, almost always surmounted by the fashionable pince-nez. He has a passion for the military art, and is inflexible on all points of discipline. He does not understand any favoritism, and VICTOR EMMANUEL says jestingly that 'he has not credit enough to name a drummer in his own army.' After Gen. LA MARMORA, the most conspicuous soldier is Gen. CIALDINI; he is a small well-looking man, with a quick and intelligent eye, wears a great moustache and a beard like the Chasseurs de Vincennes. He is the only individual of the Italian army to whom Gen. LA MARMORA permits the eccentricity, for he himself is moustached conformably to the regulations. Gen. CIALDINI is very popular in Italy, and passes for a man of action and resource, well knowing how to win his men and give them all confidence. The Italian army possesses two other superior Generals—DURANDO and DELLA ROCCA. The former is a veteran of Italian independence, and is esteemed by everybody; the latter, the first aide-de-camp to the King, is a man of about sixty, with white hair and moustaches; both being very distinguished officers."

Exploration in Algeria.

For many centuries there has existed in Algeria a singular mound, evidently artificial, and which is supposed to date before the Moorish Kings, and is known by the name of "The Christian Woman's Tomb." At various times travelers and antiquaries have endeavored to penetrate it, and discover for what purpose it was erected, or what it contained, but always without success. The Emperor, on his last excursion to the colony, expressed the wish that renewed efforts should be made to explore the monument, and he commissioned MM. M'CARTHY and BERBRUGGER to direct the operations. At length these gentlemen have been successful, having discovered the entry, which is to the south. After innumerable borings into various parts of the surface, the instrument they were using at length penetrated without resistance, and the object was attained. The opening thus found has been cursorily examined, but when the account left the explorers had not penetrated far in.

A Gorilla Abduction.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says: "Capt. RACHON, of the good ship *Antoine*, which sailed on Friday into Havre, brings good news for M. DU CHAILLU and utter confusion to his enemies. He arrives direct from Lagos, and declares that during his stay in Gabon he took part in the capture and destruction of a huge gorilla. The gigantic brute measured two metres seventy centimetres from the crown of the head to the heel. He had been pursued by the natives for carrying off a native woman from a plantation. Therefore the savans themselves are defeated, for it was only at the *séance* lately held at the Académie, to determine the fact of the animal's existence, that the story related by BUFFON and other naturalists of its fondness for the refined society of the black ladies was pronounced to be utterly untrue and incompatible with every reasonable supposition admitted in natural history."

Parisian Delicacies.

An awful discovery has just been made with regard to the wholesale destruction of the feathered tribe in France. The amateurs of *pâté aux oiseaux*, the gourmands who fed with such exquisite delight on *brochettes* of singing birds, devouring them at a mouthful, little bones and all, are aghast. It seems that the gigantic pyramids of these piteous little birds which fill our markets to the amazement of foreigners, are supplied, not by the gun or the fowling net, as is generally supposed, but by poison! In a notice lately issued by Dr. TURREL it is asserted that tremendous quantities of *nux vomica* are sold for the purpose. The drug is boiled with grain and spread over the fields at every period of the year. The bait is so irresistible that Dr. TURREL declares to having beheld a pile of 10,000 larks ready prepared for dispatch to Paris in one single poulterer's shop in Aix.

A Novel Gun.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* states that an Englishman has recently submitted to the notice of the Artillery Committee in Paris a gun which he has invented, and which, at least, possesses the merit of singularity. The gun consists of a simple tube without any breech. All recoil is thus avoided, and the weapon possesses, according to the inventor, qualities which render it more destructive than any other arm. Experiments recently made at the artillery depot of St. Thomas d'Acquin, have produced satisfactory results, the shots fired having pierced through enormous thicknesses of planking.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

"The Pope," says the *Moniteur*, "lately visited the works in progress by the orders of His Holiness on the Mount Palatine to excavate the site of the ancient palace of the Cæsars. His Holiness, who was accompanied by the Minister of Public Works, expressed his desire to form a large museum of all the objects of art or curiosities which might be secured from the remains of this principal residence of Roman majesty. The Pope afterward visited the gardens, which are being restored on a large scale under the orders of the Emperor NAPOLEON."

The *Gazette de France* says that persons who have lately seen GARIBALDI represent him to be in excellent health. He is calm and cheerful; he walks several miles every day, in order, as he says, to accustom his leg to long marches. He always speaks of the necessity of concord and of forgetting all personal dissensions, there being no longer any grounds for mistrust or suspicion. He delights in extolling the organization and bravery of the Italian army.

It appears that the little Republic of Andorre, in the Pyrenees, has undergone a revolution, but of a perfectly pacific character. At a general meeting of the inhabitants it was agreed to demand the revision of the ancient constitution, and to make certain modifications in it. The Supreme Council afterward adopted the measures proposed, and the Sovereign President of the Valley of Andorre, the Bishop of Urgel, has sanctioned the new constitution.

The following is a somewhat ludicrous calculation on the idea that there are one rat and ten mice per acre in the country. The vermin amount thus to 91,116,000, which would consume 182,232 bushels of corn daily, or 4,156,167 quarters and four bushels in a half year, namely, 182½ days; and this would supply 5,831,424 people with a 2lb. loaf each daily for six months, or 2,915,712 people daily with a 2lb. loaf each the year round.

A most interesting collection of ancient manuscripts, written by the early French Reformers, of the first books printed by the propagators of the Protestant faith, and of medals and portraits bearing on the early history of the Reformation, will be exhibited at the Paris Exhibition by the Société de l'Histoire des Protestants Français, at the head of which is M. ATHANASE COQUEREL *fils*, Baron IRIQUETI, M. SCHICKLER and M. LE PAY.

The *Moniteur du Calvados* states that M. VICTOR CHATEL, of that department, has again collected a great number (1,000 to 1,200) of flints dressed by human agency, and belonging to the age of stone; they have been discovered near Campandre Valcongrain. Among them is a small saw, perfectly toothed, and a whistle, formed out of a pierced flint. There is also an unusually fine hatchet of large size.

The town of Antwerp, wishing to give a concert to King LEOPOLD II., who was about to visit that place for the first time since his accession, determined to engage two celebrated Parisian singers, Mlle. NILSSON and M. FAURE. The lady demanded £60, and the gentleman £160, for singing two *morceaux* each, so that the corporation of Antwerp has been obliged to renounce its intention.

A BEETHOVEN relic is stated to exist at the present time in Klausenburg (Transylvania.) It dates 70 years back, is a very well made instrument, by VOGEL, of Pesth, and contains a portrait of the great composer at the age of 20 years. After many vicissitudes the piano has become the property of Mr. SAMUEL GYULAY, of Klausenburg, who is willing to cede it to a museum for its future preservation.

A very curious report is gaining ground in Paris. VICTOR EMMANUEL, it is said, has purchased a plot of ground on the Champs Elysees, on which he intends building a palace. It is further added that, at the conclusion of the war, His Majesty intends to abdicate in favor of his son, Prince HUMBERT, and to reside for some time in Paris.

A curious invention is going to be tried in Paris. An iron tube is to be run up the side of the trees in the public gardens which require constant watering in Summer. Up this tube water is to be forced, so as to produce an artificial shower when needed.

At a public lottery drawn at Florence two numbers which came out were 59 and 66. The mass of the people, who are naturally superstitious, attach great importance to such chances, look upon the coincidence as a favorable augury for the result of the war.

An antediluvian deer's horn has been found at the bottom of a small stream near the village of Gartmore, near Stirling.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Full Report of the Congressional Committee.

The Argument in Favor of Postponing the Restoration of the Union.

"The Bitterness and Defiance" Exhibited by the Late Rebel State.

The following is the full report of the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, an abstract of which we gave yesterday:

The Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed under the concurrent resolution of Dec. 13, 1865, with direction "to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they, or any of them, are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise," ask leave to report;

That they have attended to the duty assigned them as assiduously as other duties would permit, and now submit to Congress, as the result of their deliberations, a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, and two bills, of which they recommend the adoption.

Before proceeding to set forth in detail their reasons for the conclusion to which, after great deliberation, your Committee have arrived, they beg leave to advert, briefly, to the course of proceedings they found it necessary to adopt, and to explain the reasons therefor.

The resolutions under which your Committee was appointed directed them to inquire into the condition of the Confederate States, and report whether they were entitled to representation in Congress. It is obvious that such an investigation, covering so large an extent of territory, and involving so many important considerations, must necessarily require no trifling labor, and consume a very considerable amount of time. It must embrace the condition in which those States were left at the close of the war; the measures which have been taken toward the organization of civil government, and the disposition of the people toward the United States; in a word, their fitness to take an active part in the administration of national affairs.

As to their condition at the close of the rebellion, the evidence is open to all, and admits of no dispute. They were in a state of utter exhaustion. Having protracted their struggle against Federal authority until all hope of successful resistance had ceased, and laid down their arms only because there was no longer any power to use them, the people of those States were left bankrupt in their public finance, and shorn of the private wealth which had before given them power and influence. They were also necessarily in a state of complete anarchy, without governments, and without the power to frame governments, except by the permission of those who had been successful in the war. The President of the United States, in the proclamations under which he appointed Provisional Governors, and in his various communications to them, has, in exact terms, recognized the fact that the people of those States were, when the rebellion was crushed, "deprived of all civil government, and must proceed to organize anew." In his conversation with Mr. STEARNS, of Massachusetts, certified by himself, President JOHNSON said: "The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events."

Finding the Southern States in this condition, and Congress having failed to provide for the contingency, his duty was obvious. As President of the United States he had no power except to execute the laws of the land as Chief Magistrate. These laws gave him no authority over the subject of reorganization; but by the Constitution he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. The Confederate States embraced a portion of the people of the Union who had been in a state of revolt, but had been reduced to obedience by force of arms. They were in an abnormal condition, without civil government, without commercial connections, without national or international relations, and subject only to martial law. By withdrawing their representation in Congress, by renouncing the privilege of representation, by organizing a separate Government and by levying war against the United States, they destroyed their State constitutions in respect to the vital principle which connected their respective States with the Union, and severed their Federal relations; and nothing of those constitutions was left, of which the United States were bound to take notice. For four years they had a *de facto* Government, but it was usurped and illegal. They chose the tribunal of arms wherein to decide whether or not it should be legalized, and they were defeated. At the close of the rebellion, therefore, the people of the rebellious States were found, as the President expresses it deprived of all civil government.

Under this state of affairs it was plainly the duty of the President to enforce existing national laws, and to establish as far as he could, such a system of government as might be provided for by existing national statutes. As Commander-in-Chief of a victorious army, it was his duty under the law of nations and the army regulations to restore order, to preserve property, and to protect the people against violence from any quarter, and provision should be made by law for their government. He might, as President, assemble Congress and submit the whole matter to the law-making power, or he might continue military supervision and control until Congress should assemble on its regularly appointed day. Selecting the latter alternative, he proceeded by virtue of his power as Commander-in-Chief, to appoint Provisional Governors over the revolted States. These were regularly commissioned and their compensation was paid, as the Secretary of War states, "from the appropriation for army contingencies, because the duties performed by the parties were regarded as of a temporary character, ancillary to the withdrawal of military force, the disbandment of armies and the reduction of military expenditure, by provisional organization for the protection of civil rights, the preservation of peace, and to take the place of an armed force in the respective States."

It cannot, we think, be contended that these Governors possessed or could exercise any but military authority. They had no power to organize civil governments, nor to exercise any authority, except that which inhered in their own persons under their commissions. Neither had the President, as Commander-in-Chief, any other than military power. But he was in exclusive possession of the military authority. It was for him to decide how far he would exercise it, how far he would relax it, and on what terms he would withdraw it. He might properly permit the people to assemble, and to initiate local governments, and to execute such local laws as they might choose to frame, not inconsistent with nor in opposition to the laws of the United States. And, if satisfied that they might be safely left to themselves, he might withdraw the military forces altogether, and leave the people of any or all of these States to govern themselves without his interference. In the language of the Secretary of State, in his telegram to the Provisional Governor of Georgia, dated Oct. 28, 1865, he might "recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union," and act, in his military capacity, on this hypothesis. All this was within his own discretion as military commander. But it was not for him to decide upon the nature or effect of any system of government which the people of these States might see fit to adopt. The power is lodged by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States—that branch of the Government in which is vested the authority to fix the political relations of the States to the Union, whose duty it is to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to protect each and all of them against foreign or domestic violence, and against each other. We cannot, therefore, regard the various acts of the President in relation to the formation of local Governments in the insurrectionary States, and the conditions imposed by him upon their action, in any other light than as intimations to the people that, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, he would consent to withdraw military rule just in proportion as they should, by their acts, manifest a disposition to preserve order among themselves, establish Governments denoting loyalty to the Union, and exhibit a settled determination to return to their allegiance—leaving with the law-making power to fix the terms of their final restoration to all the rights and privileges as States of the Union. That this was the view of his power taken by the President, is evident from expressions to that effect in the communications of the Secretary of State to the various Provisional Governors, and the repeated declarations of the President himself. Any other supposition inconsistent with it would impute to the President designs of encroachment upon a coördinate branch of the Government, which should not be lightly attributed to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

When Congress assembled in December last, the people of most of the States lately in rebellion had, under the advice of the President, organized local Governments, and some of them had acceded to the terms proposed by him. In his annual message he stated in general terms what had been done, but he did not see fit to communicate the details for the information of Congress. While in this and in a subsequent message the President urged the speedy restoration of these States, and expressed the opinion that their condition was such as to justify their restoration, yet it is quite obvious that Congress must either have acted blindly on that opinion of the President, or proceeded to obtain the information requisite for intelligent action on the subject. The impropriety of proceeding wholly on the judgment of any one man, however exalted his station, in a matter involving the welfare of the Republic in all future time, or of adopting any plan, coming from any source, without fully understanding all its bearings and comprehending its future effect, was apparent. The first step, therefore, was to obtain the required information. A call was accordingly made on the President for the information in his possession as to what had been done, in order that Congress might judge for itself as to the grounds of the belief expressed by him in the fitness of States recently in rebellion to participate fully in the conduct of national affairs. This information was not immediately communicated. When the response was finally made, some six weeks after your Committee had been in actual session, it was found that the evidence upon which the President seems to have based his suggestions was incomplete and unsatisfactory. Authenticated copies of the constitutions and ordinances adopted by the conventions in three of the States had been submitted; extracts from newspapers furnished scanty information as to the action of one other State, and nothing appears to have been communicated as to the remainder. There was no evidence of the loyalty of those who participated in these conventions, and in one State alone was any proposition made to submit the action of the conventions to the final judgment of the people.

Failing to obtain the desired information, and left to grope for light wherever it might be found, your Committee did not deem it either advisable or safe to adopt, without further examination, the suggestions of the President, more especially as he had not deemed it expedient to remove the military force, to suspend martial law, or to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, but still thought it necessary to exercise over the people of the rebellious States his military power and jurisdiction. This conclusion derived greater force from the fact, undisputed, that in all those States, except Tennessee, and perhaps Arkansas, the elections which were held for State officers and members of Congress had resulted almost universally in the defeat of candidates who had been true to the Union, and in the election of notorious and unpardoned rebels—men who could not take the prescribed oath of office, and who made no secret of their hostility to the Government and the people of the United States.

Under these circumstances anything like hasty action would have been as dangerous as it was obviously unwise. It appeared to your committee that but one course remained, viz: to investigate carefully and thoroughly the state of feeling and opinion existing among the people of these States; to ascertain how far their pretended loyalty could be relied upon, and thence to infer whether it would be safe to admit them at once to a full participation in the Government they had fought for four years to destroy. It was an equally important inquiry whether their restoration to their former relations with the United States should only be granted upon certain conditions and guarantees, which would effectually secure the nation against a recurrence of evils so disastrous as those from which it had escaped at so enormous a sacrifice.

To obtain the necessary information recourse could only be had to the examination of witnesses whose position had given them the best means of forming an accurate judgment, who could state facts from their own observation, and whose character and standing afforded the best evidence of their truthfulness and impartiality. A work like this, covering so large an extent of territory, and embracing such complicated and extensive inquiries, necessarily required much time and labor. To shorten the time as much as possible, the work was divided and placed in the hands of four sub-committees, who have been diligently employed in its accomplishment. The result of their labors has been heretofore submitted, and the country will judge how far they sustain the President's views, and how far they justify the conclusions to which your committee have finally arrived.

A claim for the immediate admission of Senators and Representatives from the so-called Confederate States has been urged, which seems to your Committee not to be founded either in reason or in law, and which cannot be passed without comment. Stated in a few words, it amounts to this: That, inasmuch as the late insurgent States had no legal right to separate themselves from the Union, they still retain their positions as States, and consequently the people thereof have a right to immediate representation in Congress, without the imposition of any conditions whatever; and further, that until such admission Congress has no right to tax them for the support of the Government. It has even been contended that, until such admission, all legislation affecting their interests is, if not unconstitutional, at least unjustifiable and oppressive.

It is believed by your Committee that all these propositions are not only wholly untenable, but, if admitted, would tend to the destruction of the Government.

It must not be forgotten that the people of these States, without justification or excuse, rose in insurrection against the United States. They deliberately abolished their State Governments, so far as the same connected them politically with the Union and members thereof under the Constitution. They deliberately renounced their allegiance to the Federal Government, and proceeded to establish an independent Government for themselves. In the prosecution of this enterprise they seized the national forts, arsenals, dock-yards, and other public property within their borders, drove out from among them those who remained true to the Union, and heaped every imaginable insult and injury upon the United States and its citizens.

Finally they opened hostilities and levied war against the Government. They continued this war for four years with the most determined and malignant spirit, killing in battle and otherwise large numbers of loyal people, destroying the property of loyal citizens on the sea and on the land, and entailing on the Government an enormous debt incurred to sustain its rightful authority. Whether legally and constitutionally or not, they did in fact withdraw from the Union, and made themselves subjects of another Government of their own creation; and they only yielded when, after a long, bloody and wasting war, they were compelled by utter exhaustion to lay down their arms; and this they did, not willingly, but declaring that they yielded because they could no longer resist, affording no evidence whatever of repentance for their crime, and expressing no regret except that they had no longer the power to continue the desperate struggle.

It cannot, we think, be denied by any one having a tolerable acquaintance with public law, that the war thus waged was a civil war of the greatest magnitude. The people waging it were necessarily subject to all rules which by the law of nations control a contest of that character, and to all the legitimate consequences following it. One of those consequences was that, within the limits prescribed by humanity, the conquered rebels were at the mercy of the conquerors. That a Government thus outraged had a most perfect right to exact indemnity for the injuries done, and security against the recurrence of such outrages in the future, would seem too clear for dispute. What the nature of that security should be, what proof should be required of a return to allegiance, what time should elapse before the people thus demoralized should be restored in full to the enjoyment of political rights and privileges, are questions for the law-making power to decide, and that decision must depend on grave consideration of the public safety and the general welfare.

It is moreover contended, and with apparent gravity, that from the peculiar nature and character of our Government no such right on the part of the conqueror can exist; that from the moment when rebellion lays down its arms, and actual hostilities cease, all political rights of rebellious communities are at once restored; that because the people of a State of the Union were once an organized community within the Union they necessarily so remain, and their right to be represented in Congress at any and all times, and to participate in the government of the country under all circumstances, admits of neither question nor dispute. If this is indeed true, then is the Government of the United States powerless for its own protection, and flagrant rebellion carried to the extreme of civil war is a pastime which any State may play at, not only certain that it can lose nothing, in any event, but may be the gainer by defeat. If rebellion succeeds, it accomplishes its purpose and destroys the Government. If it fails the war has been barren of results, and the battle may be fought out in the legislative halls of the country. Treason defeated in the field has only to take possession of Congress and the Cabinet.

Your committee does not deem it either necessary or proper to discuss the question whether the late Confederate States are still States of this Union, or can ever be otherwise. Granting this profitless abstraction, about which so many words have been wasted, it by no means follows that the people of those States may not place themselves in a condition to abrogate the powers and privileges incident to a State of the Union, and deprive themselves of all pretence of right to exercise those powers and enjoy those privileges. A State within the Union has obligations to discharge as a member of the Union. It must submit to Federal laws and uphold Federal authority. It must have a government, republican in form, under and by which it is connected with the General Government, and through which it can discharge its obligations. It is more than idle, it is a mockery, to contend that a people who have thrown off their allegiance, destroyed the local government which bound these States to the Union as members thereof, or defied its authority, refused to execute its laws, and abrogated every provision which gave them political rights within the Union, still retain through all the perfect and entire right to resume, at their own will and pleasure, all their privileges within the Union, and especially to participate in its government and to control the conduct of its affairs. To admit such principles for one moment would be to declare that treason is always master and loyalty a blunder. Such principle is void by its very nature and essence, because inconsistent with the theory of government and fatal to its existence.

On the contrary, we assert that no portion of the people of this country, whether in State or Territory, have the right, while remaining on its soil, to withdraw from or neglect the authority of the United States. They must obey its laws as paramount and acknowledge its jurisdiction. They have no right to secede; and while they can destroy their State Governments and place themselves beyond the pale of the Union, so far as the exercise of State privileges is concerned, they cannot escape the obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution and the laws, nor impair the exercise of national authority. The Constitution, it will be observed, does not act upon States, as such, but upon the people. While, therefore, the people cannot escape its authority, the States may, through the act of their people, cease to exist in an organized form, and thus dissolve their political relations with the United States.

That taxation should be only with the consent of the people, through their own representatives, is a cardinal principle of all free Governments; but it is not true that taxation and representation must go together under all circumstances and at every moment of time. The people of the District of Columbia and of the territories are taxed, although not represented in Congress. If it be true that the people of the so-called Confederate States have no right to throw off the authority of the United States, it is equally true that they are bound at all times to share the burdens of Government. They cannot either legally or equitably refuse to bear their just proportion of these burdens by voluntarily abdicating their rights and privileges as States of the Union, and refusing to be represented in the councils of the nation, much less by rebellion against national authority and levying war. To hold that by so doing they could escape taxation, would be to offer a premium for insurrection. To reward instead of punishing treason.

To hold that as soon as Government is restored to its full authority, it can be allowed no time to secure itself against similar wrongs in the future, or else omit the ordinary exercise of its constitutional power to compel equal contribution from all toward the expenses of the Government, would be unreasonable in itself and unjust to the nation. It is sufficient to reply that the loss of representation by the people of the insurrectionary States was their own voluntary choice. They might abandon their privileges, but they could not escape their obligations. And surely they have no right to complain, if, before resuming their privileges, and while the people of the United States are devising means for the public safety, rendered necessary by the act of those who thus disfranchised themselves, they are compelled to contribute their just proportion of the general burden of taxation incurred by their wickedness and folly.

Equally absurd is the pretence that the legislative authority of the nation must be inoperative, so far as they are concerned, while they, by their own act, have lost the right to take part in it. Such a proposition carries its own refutation on its face.

While thus exposing fallacies, which, as your Committee believe, are resorted to for the purpose of misleading the people, and distracting their attention from the questions at issue, we freely admit that such a condition of things should be brought, if possible, to a speedy termination. It is most desirable that the Union of all the States should become perfect at the earliest moment, consistent with the peace and welfare of the nation; that all these States should become fully represented in the national councils, and take their share in the legislation of the country. The possession and exercise of more than its just share of power by any section is injurious, as well to that section as to all others. Its tendency is distracting and demoralizing, and such a state of affairs is only to be tolerated on the ground of a necessary regard to the public safety. As soon as that safety is secured it should terminate.

Your committee came to the consideration of the subject referred to them with the most anxious desire to ascertain what was the condition of the people of the States recently in insurrection, and what, if anything, was necessary to be done before restoring them to the full enjoyment of all their original privileges. It was undeniable that the war into which they had plunged the country had materially changed their relations to the people of the loyal States. Slavery has been abolished by constitutional amendment. A large proportion of the population had become, instead of mere chattles, free men and citizens. Through all the past struggle these had remained true and loyal, and had in large numbers fought on the side of the Union. It was impossible to abandon these without securing them their rights as free men and citizens. The whole civilized world would have cried out against such base ingratitude, and the base idea is offensive to all right thinking men. Hence it becomes important to inquire what could be done to secure their rights, civil and political.

It was evident to your Committee that adequate security would only be found in appropriate constitutional provisions. By an original provision of the Constitution, representation is based on the whole number of free persons in each State, and three-fifths of all other persons. When all become free, representation for all necessarily follow. As a consequence, the inevitable effect of the rebellion would be to increase the political power of the insurrectionary States, wherever they should be allowed to resume their position as States of the Union. As representation is, by the Constitution, based upon population, your Committee did not think it advisable to recommend a change of that basis.

The exercise of representation necessarily resulting from the abolition of Slavery was considered the most important element in the questions arising out of the changed condition of affairs, and the necessity for some fundamental action in this regard seemed imperative. It appeared to your committee that the rights of these persons, by whom the basis of representation had been thus increased, should be recognized by the General Government. While slaves they were not considered as having any rights, civil or political. It did not seem just or proper that all the political advantages derived from their becoming free should be confined to their former masters, who had fought against the Union, and withheld from themselves, who had always been loyal. Slavery, by building up a ruling and dominant class, had produced a spirit of oligarchy adverse to republican institutions, which finally inaugurated civil war. The tendency of continuing the domination of such a class by leaving it in the exclusive possession of political power would be to encourage the same spirit and lead to a similar result. Doubts were entertained whether Congress had power, even under the amended Constitution, to prescribe the qualifications of voters in a State, or could act directly on the subject. It was doubtful in the opinion of your Committee whether the States would consent to surrender a power they had always exercised, and to which they were attached. As the best, not the only method of surmounting all difficulty, and as eminently just and proper in itself, your Committee comes to the conclusion that political power should be possessed in all the States exactly in proportion as the right of suffrage should be granted without distinction of color or race. This, it was thought, would leave the whole question with the people of each State, holding out all the questions of increased political power as an inducement to allow all to participate in its exercises. Such a proposition would be in its nature gentle and persuasive, and would tend, it was hoped, at no distant day, to an equal participation of all, without distinction, in all the rights and privileges of citizenship, thus affording a full and adequate protection to all classes of citizens, since we would have, through the ballot-box, the power of self-protection.

Holding these views, your committee prepared an amendment to the Constitution, to carry out this idea, and submitted the same to Congress. Unfortunately, as we think, it did not receive the necessary constitutional support in the Senate, and therefore could not be proposed for adoption by the States. The principle involved in that amendment is, however, believed to be sound, and your committee have again proposed it in another form, hoping that it may receive the approbation of Congress.

Your Committee have been unable to find in the evidence submitted to Congress by the President under date of March 6, 1866, in compliance with the resolutions of Janu ry 5, and February 27, 1866, any satisfactory proof that either of the insurrectionary States, except perhaps the State of Tennessee, has placed itself in a condition to resume its political relations to the Union. The first step toward that end would necessarily be the establishment of a republican form of government by the people. It has been before remarked that the provisional governors appointed by the President in the exercise of his military authority could not do anything by virtue of his military power thus conferred toward the establishment of a State Government. They were acting under the War Department, and were paid out of its funds. They were simply bridging over the chasm between rebellion and reconciliation. And yet we find them calling conventions and electing Legislatures. Not only this, but we find the conventions and Legislatures thus convened acting under Executive direction as to the provisions required to be embodied in their constitutions and ordinances as conditions precedent to their reorganization by the President. The inducement held out by the President for compliance with the conditions imposed was directly in one instance and presumably thereafter in others, the immediate admission of Senators and Representatives to Congress.

The character of the conventions and Legislatures thus assembled was not such as to inspire confidence in the good faith of their members. Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, dissolved the convention assembled in that State before the suggestion had reached Columbia from Washington that the rebel war debt should be repudiated, and gave as his reason that it was a "revolutionary body." There is no evidence of the loyalty or disloyalty of the members of these conventions and Legislatures except the fact of pardons being asked for on their account. Some of these States now claiming representation refuse to adopt the conditions imposed.

No reliable information is found in these papers as to the constitutional provisions of several of these States, while in not one of them is the slightest evidence to show that these "Amended Constitutions," as they are called, have ever been submitted to the people for adoption. In North Carolina alone an ordinance was passed to that effect, but it does not appear to have been acted on. Not one of them, therefore, has been ratified. Whether, with President JOHNSON, we adopt the theory that the old Constitutions were abrogated and destroyed and the people "deprived of all Government," or whether we adopt the alternative doctrine that they were only suspended, and were revived by the suppression of the rebellion, the new provisions must be considered as equally destitute of validity before adoption by the people.

If the conventions were called for the sole purpose of putting the State Government into operation, they had no power either to adopt a new Constitution or to amend an old one without the consent of the people. Nor could either a Convention or a Legislature change the fundamental law of that power previously conferred. In the view of your committee it follows, therefore, that the people of a State, when the Constitution has been thus amended, might feel themselves justified in repudiating altogether all such unauthorized assumptions of power, and might be expected to do so at pleasure.

So far as the disposition of the people of the insurrectionary States and the probability of their adopting measures conforming to the changed condition of affairs can be inferred from the papers submitted by the President as the basis of his action, the prospects are far from encouraging. It appears quite clear that the Anti-Slavery amendments, both to the State and Federal Constitutions, were adopted with reluctance by the bodies which did adopt them; and in some States they have been either passed by in silence or rejected. The language of all the provisions and ordinances of the States on the subject amounts to nothing more than an unwilling admission of an unwelcome truth. As to the ordinance of secession, it is in some cases declared "null and void," and in others simply "repealed," and in no case is a refutation of this deadly heresy considered worthy of a place in the new Constitutions.

If, as the President assumes, these insurrectionary States were, at the close of the war, wholly without State Governments, it would seem that before being admitted to participation in the direction of public affairs, such Governments should be regularly organized. Long usage has established, and numerous statutes have pointed out, the mode in which this should be done. A convention to frame a form of Government should be assembled under competent authority. Ordinarily this authority emanates from Congress; but under the peculiar circumstances your Committee is not disposed to criticise the President's action in assuming the power exercised by him in this regard.

The Convention, when assembled, should frame a constitution of government, which should be submitted to the people for adoption. If adopted, a Legislature should be convened to pass the laws necessary to carry it into effect. When a State thus organized claims representation in Congress, the election of representatives should be provided for by law in accordance with the laws of Congress regulating representation, and the proof that the action taken has been in conformity to law should be submitted to Congress.

In no case have these essential preliminary steps been taken. The Conventions assembled seem to have assumed that the Constitution which had been repudiated and overthrown was still in existence, and operative to constitute the States members of the Union, and to have contented themselves with such amendments as they were informed were requisite in order to insure their return to an immediate participation in the Government of the United States. And, waiting to ascertain whether the people they represented would adopt even the proposed amendments, they at once called elections of Representatives to Congress in nearly all instances before an Executive had been chosen to issue certificates of election under the State laws, and such elections as were held were ordered by the Conventions. In one instance, at least, the writs of election were signed by the Provisional Governor. Glaring irregularities and unwarranted assumptions of power are manifest in several cases, particularly in South Carolina, where the Convention, although disbanded by the Provisional Governor, on the ground that it was a revolutionary body, assumed to district the State.

It is quite evident from all these facts, and indeed from the whole mass of testimony submitted by the President to the Senate, that in no instance was regard paid to any other consideration than obtaining immediate admission to Congress, under the barren form of an election, in which no precautions were taken to secure regularity of proceedings or the assent of the people. No constitution has been legally adopted, except, perhaps, in the State of Tennessee, and such elections as have been held were without authority of law. Your Committee are accordingly forced to the conclusion that the States referred to have not placed themselves in a condition to claim representation in Congress, unless all the rules which have, since the foundation of the Government, been deemed essential in such cases, should be disregarded.

It would undoubtedly be competent for Congress to waive all formalities, and to admit these Confederate States to representation at once, trusting that time and experience would set all things right. Whether it would be advisable to do so, however, must depend upon other considerations, of which it remains to treat. But it may well be observed that the inducements to such a step should be of the very highest character.

It seems to your Committee not unreasonable to require satisfactory evidence that the ordinances and constitutional provisions which the President deems essential in the first instance, will be permanently adhered to by the people of the States seeking restoration after being admitted to full participation in the Government, and will not be repudiated when that object shall have been accomplished. And here the burden of proof rests upon the late insurgents, who are seeking restoration to the rights and privileges which they willingly abandoned, and not upon the people of the United States, who have never undertaken, directly or indirectly, to deprive them thereof. It shall appear affirmatively that they are prepared and disposed in good faith to accept the results of the war; to abandon their hostility to the Government, and to live in peace and unity with the people of the loyal States, extending to all classes of citizens civil rights and privileges, and conforming to the republican idea of liberty and equality.

They should exhibit in their acts something more than unwilling submission to an unavoidable necessity, a feeling if not cheerful, certainly not offensive and defiant, and should evince an entire repudiation of all hostility to the General Government by an acceptance of such just and favorable conditions as that Government should think the public safety demands. Has this been done? Let us look at the facts shown by the evidence taken by the Committee. Hardly had the war closed before the people of these insurrectionary States come forward and hastily claim as a right the privilege of participating at once in that Government which they had for four years been fighting to overthrow.

Allowed and encouraged by the Executive to organize State Governments, they at once place in power leading rebels, unrepentant and unpardoned, excluding with contempt those who had manifested an attachment to the Union, and preferring in many instances those who had rendered themselves the most obnoxious. In the face of the law requiring an oath which would necessarily exclude all such men from Federal office, they elect, with very few exceptions, as Senators and Representatives in Congress, men who had actively participated in the rebellion, insultingly denouncing the law as unconstitutional.

It is only necessary to instance the election to the Senate of the late Vice-President of the Confederacy. A man who, against his own declared convictions, had lent all the weight of his acknowledged ability and of his influence, as a most prominent public man, to the causes of the rebellion, and who, unpardoned rebel as he is, with that oath staring him in the face, had the assurance to lay their credentials on the table of the Senate. Other rebels of scarcely less note or notoriety were selected from other quarters. Professing no repentance, glorying apparently in the crime they had committed, avowing still, as the uncontradicted testimony of Mr. STEPHENS and many others proves, an adherence to the pernicious doctrine of secession, and declaring that they yielded only to necessity, they insist with unanimous voice upon their rights as States, and proclaim that they will submit to no conditions whatever preliminary to their resumption of power under that Constitution which they still claim the right to repudiate.

Examining the evidence taken by your Committee still further in connection with facts too notorious to be disputed, it appears that the Southern Press, with few exceptions, and those mostly of newspapers recently established by Northern men, abound with weekly and daily abuse of the institutions and people of the loyal States; defends the men who led and the principles which incited the rebellion; denounces and reviles Southern men who adhered to the Union, and strives constantly and unscrupulously, by every means in its power, to keep alive the fire of hate and discord between the sections, calling upon the President to violate his oath of office, overturn the Government by force of arms, and drive the representatives of the people from their seats in Congress. The national banner is openly insulted and the national airs scoffed at, not only by an ignorant populace, but at public meetings, and once, among other notable instances, at a dinner given in honor of a notorious rebel who had violated his oath and abandoned his flag. The same individual is elected to an important office in the leading city of his State, although an unpardoned rebel, and so offensive that the President refuses to allow him to enter upon his official duties. In another State the leading General of the rebel armies is openly nominated for Governor by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the nomination is hailed by the people with shouts of satisfaction, and openly indorsed by the Press.

Looking still further at the evidence taken by your Committee, it is found to be clearly shown by witnesses of the highest character, and having the best means of observation, that the Freedmen's Bureau, instituted for the relief and protection of freedmen and refugees, is almost universally opposed by the mobs of the population, and exists in an efficient condition only under military protection, while the Union men in the South are earnest in its defence, declaring with one voice, that without its protection the colored people would not be permitted to labor at fair prices, and could hardly live in safety.

They also testify that, without the protection of the United States troops, Union men, whether of Southern or Northern origin, would be obliged to abandon their homes. The feeling in many parts of the country toward emancipated slaves, especially among the uneducated and ignorant, is one of vindictive and malicious hatred. This deep-seated prejudice against color is assiduously cultivated by the public journals, and leads to acts of cruelty, oppression and murder, which the local authorities are at no pains to prevent or punish.

There is no general disposition to place the colored race, constituting at least two-fifths of the population, upon terms even of civil equality. While many instances may be found where large planters and men of the better class accept the situation and honestly strive to bring about a better order of things by employing the freedmen at fair wages and treating them kindly, the general feeling and disposition among all classes are yet totally averse to the toleration of any class of people friendly to the Union, be they white or black, and this aversion is not unfrequently manifested in an insulting and offensive manner.

The witnesses examined as to the willingness of the people of the South to contribute, under existing laws, to the payment of the national debt, prove that the taxes levied by the United States will be paid only on compulsion, and with great reluctance, while there prevailed to a great extent an expectation that compensation will be made for slaves emancipated and property destroyed during the war. The testimony on this point comes from officers of the Union army, officers of the rebel army, Union men of the Southern States and avowed Secessionists, almost all of whom state that, in their opinion, the people of the rebellious States would, if they should see a prospect of success, repudiate the national debt. While there is scarcely any hope or desire among the leading men to renew the attempt at secession, there are still witnesses—including ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who may be regarded as good authority on that point—to prove that there is a generally prevailing opinion which defends the legal right of secession and upholds the doctrine that the first allegiance of the people is due to the States, and not the United States. This belief evidently prevails among leading and prominent men as well as among the masses everywhere, except in some of the northern counties of Alabama and eastern counties of Tennessee. The evidence of an intense hostility to the Federal Union, and an equally intense love of the late Confederacy, nurtured by the war, is decisive.

While it appears that nearly all are willing to submit at least for the time being to Federal authority, it is equally clear that the ruling motive is a desire to obtain the advantages which will be derived from a representation in Congress. Officers of the Union army on duty, and Northern men who go South to engage in business, are generally detested and proscribed; Southern men who adhered to the Union are bitterly hated and relentlessly persecuted.

In some localities prosecutions have been instituted in State courts against Union officers for acts done in the line of official duty, and similar prosecutions are threatened elsewhere as soon as the United States troops are removed. All such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmistakably necessary to guard.

The testimony is conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious States was that of abject submission. Having appealed to the tribunal of arms, they had no hope except by the magnanimity of their conquerors. Their lives, and possibly their property, might be preserved. Unfortunately the general issue of pardons to persons who had been prominent in the rebellion, and the feeling of kindness and conciliation manifested by the Executive and very generally indicated through the Northern Press, had the effect to render whole communities forgetful of the crime they had committed; defiant toward the Federal Government, and regardless of their duties as citizens, the conciliatory measures of the Government do not seem to have been met even half-way.

The bitterness and defiance exhibited toward the United States under such circumstances is without a parallel in the history of the world. In return for our kindness we received only an insulting denial of our authority. In return for our kindness for the resumption of fraternal relations, we received only an insolent assumption of rights and privileges long since forfeited. The crime we have punished is paraded as a virtue, and the principles of Republican Government, which we have vindicated at so terrible a cost, are denounced as unjust and oppressive.

If we add to this evidence the fact that, although peace has been declared by the President, he has not to this day deemed it safe to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, to relieve the insurrectionary States of martial law, nor to withdraw the troops from many localities; and that the Commanding General deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well-disposed people in the South, the proof of a condition of feeling hostile to the Union and dangerous to Government throughout the insurrectionary States, would seem to be overwhelming. With such evidence before them it is the opinion of your Committee:

1. That the States lately in rebellion were, at the close of the war, disorganized communities, without civil governments, and without constitutions or other forms by virtue of which political relations could legally exist between them and the Federal Government. 2. That Congress cannot be expected to recognize as valid the election of representatives from communities which, from the very nature of the case, were unable to present their claims to representation under those established and recognized rules, the observance of which has been hitherto required. 3. That Congress would not be justified in admitting such communities to a participation in the government of the country, without first providing such constitutional or other guarantees as will aid to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the Republic, a just equality of representation, protection against the claims founded in rebellion and crime, a temporary restriction of the right of suffrage to those who have not actually participated in the effort to destroy the Union and overthrow the Government, and the exclusion from positions of public trust of at least a portion of those whose crimes have proved them to be enemies to the Union and unworthy of public confidence. Your Committee will perhaps hardly be deemed excusable for extending this report further; but inasmuch as immediate and unconditional representation of the States lately in rebellion is demanded as a matter of right, and delay and even hesitation denounced as grossly oppressive and unjust, as well as unwise and impolitic, it may not be amiss again to call attention to a few undisputed facts, and the principles of public law applicable thereto, in order that the propriety of that claim may be fully considered and well understood.

The State of Tennessee occupying a position distinct from all the other insurrectionary States, has been the subject of a separate report, which your Committee have not thought it expedient to disturb. Whether Congress shall see fit to make the State the subject of separate action, or to include it in the same category with all others, so far as concerns the imposition of preliminary conditions, it is not within the province of this Committee either to determine or advise. To ascertain whether any of the so-called Confederate States are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, the essential inquiry is whether there is in any one of them a constituency qualified to be represented in Congress.

The question how far persons claiming seats in either House possess the credentials necessary to enable them to represent a duly qualified constituency, is one for the consideration of each House separately, after the preliminary question shall have been finally determined. We now propose to restate as briefly as possible the great facts and principles applicable to the States recently in rebellion. 1. The seats of the Senators and Representatives of the so-called Confederate States became vacant in 1861, during the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents with the sanction and by the direction of the Legislatures or conventions of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the United States, with a declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern Confederation.

This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States into a Confederacy, which levied and waged war by sea and land against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the rebel armies besieged the national capitol, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than 350,000 loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than $3,500,000,000, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederated States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents, rebels, traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches. 2. The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, and their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners or put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate Government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conquerors.

This position is also established by judicial decisions, and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches. 3. Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves, by the act of levying war, to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but, on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their former condition, to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations.

In order to do this they must prove that they have established with the consent of the people republican forms of Government, in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion—guarantees which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they have rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued. 4. Having by this treason and withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that Constitutional power against which they rebelled, and by which they were subdued. 5. These rebellious enemies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting through all the coordinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive Department alone. The powers of Congress are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement, and confer Congressional representation upon conquered rebels and traitors. Nor can he, in any way, qualify the enemies of the Government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested, and hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the Commander-in-Chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the constitutional Government, and not solely by the Executive power. 6. The question before Congress is, then, whether conquered enemies have the right and shall be permitted, at their own pleasure and on their own terms, to participate in making laws for their conquerors; whether conquered rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle-field, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the halls of Congress, and, through their representatives, seize upon the Government which they fought to destroy; whether the National Treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, the public honor, peace and safety shall all be turned over to its recent enemies, without delay, and without imposing such conditions as, in the opinion of Congress, the security of the country and its institutions may demand. 7. The history of mankind exhibits no other example of such manners and folly. The instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by GRANT to LEE, and by SHERMAN to JOHNSTON, would have been disasters of less magnitude; for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought, and the Government saved. The non-coercive policy which, under pretext of averting bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national faith and the national safety.

8. It has been shown in this report, and in the evidence submitted no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State Constitution, or amendment to a State Constitution, has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called Legislation of State Conventions and Legislatures has been had under military dictation. If the President may at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or Chief Executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the legislative department. The constitutional form of government is thereby practically destroyed and its powers absorbed in the Executive. And while your Committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

9. The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and people of the United States, yet existing throughout the conquered territory, as approved incontestibly by the testimony of many witnesses and by indisputable facts.

10. The conclusion of your Committee, therefore, is that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens, in all parts of the Republic; shall place representation on an equitable basis; shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claim for the expenses incurred in support of rebellion and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce those provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, and the two several bills designed to carry it into effect, before referred to.

Before closing this report your Committee beg leave to state that the specific recommendations submitted by them are the result of concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your Committee submit it to Congress as the best they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be cured, its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that when finally adopted may tend to restore peace and harmony to the whole country, and to place our republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
JAMES W. GRIMES,
IRA HARRIS,
J. M. HOWARD,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JUSTIN L. MORRILL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The History of a Household—A Singular Chapter of Crime.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 4.

On Saturday, in the United States Circuit Court, the case of CHARLES PLATT, indicted for passing counterfeit Treasury notes, was tried by a Jury, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Sentence, two years in the Northern State Prison. This convict is a son of WILLIAM PLATT, once a Justice of the Peace on the coast of New-Jersey. Our older readers may remember that some thirty odd years ago a terrible disclosure was made of the organization of a band of wreckers on the coast, who by false lights decoyed ships to destruction, and then robbed the wrecks that washed ashore. At its head was WILLIAM PLATT. He was arrested, gave bail to answer in the United States District Court of New-Jersey in bonds of $40,000, and then ran away. He left a wife and one son behind, and brought a handsome woman with him to Franklin County, in this State, where he bought a farm and lived fast for some time. But he was tracked, and taken back to New-Jersey, convicted, served out a term in the Penitentiary, and returned to Indiana. He settled in Wayne County, and raised a family by a second wife, his first having obtained a divorce directly after his flight from New-Jersey. The old citizens about Mount Carmel, in Franklin County, will remember PLATT, and the high "jinks" at his house in their quiet settlement; that he and the gamblers and fancy women he had around him from Cincinnati kept up for a season. His son is keeping up the credit of the family.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Two or Three Stories Illustrative of His Peculiarities.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1, 1866.

The first time I saw the General after the beginning of the war was on a Sunday morning in August, 1861—the second or third Sunday morning after the first Bull Run, I believe. He was in those days a regular attendant upon the Episcopal Church—rarely missing a morning service, even when he was hardly able to attend office during the week. Indeed, there was a story current here about that time to the effect that some one had gently ventured to remonstrate with him for exposing himself to the needless fatigue of going to church when he had such important work on hand. The General responded in such a way that his adviser was led to observe that the country needed all his powers. "How dare you say that, sir—how dare you!" broke out the old soldier; "what is man without God!" Whether this story be true or not is more than I can say. I only know that I heard it from several sources during that Summer and Fall. I do know, that I have reason for believing it, as you shall see.

As I was going on to say, he was a regular attendant at St. John's Episcopal Church—more commonly called then Dr. PYNE's Church; and strangers went there to see Gen. SCOTT just as they went to Dr. GURLEY's to see Mr. LINCOLN. A knot of perhaps twenty persons stood about on the morning in question, evidently awaiting the arrival of the General. Presently his well-known low-bodied carriage drove up and his grand figure and stern face soon appeared. He walked with some difficulty up the steps, and paused an instant before entering the church. I arrived at that moment, and was passing in at the door when I heard one of the young men standing near say: "Well, we've seen him—come, let's go." The General must have heard every word, for the young man evidently spoke louder than he supposed. Quick as thought he turned upon him and exclaimed: "Young man, go in and say your prayers to God, who made the old soldier!" He accompanied his words with a commanding motion of the hand, and there was in his eyes and firm-set lips such decisiveness of meaning that the young man passed into church without even a glance to his companion.

That Gen. SCOTT was of hasty and irascible temper in these latter years no one knew better than himself. That he was as ready to recall as to utter an unjust rebuke is not, perhaps, as well known to the public as it should be. I was witness, accidentally, to an incident illustrative alike of his impatient spirit and real gentlemanhood. It occurred while he was yet Commander-in-Chief, though I cannot now fix the exact time. His office was on Seventeenth-street, opposite the War Department. His carriage stood at the door one afternoon as I passed, and discovering at the instant that he was coming out for a ride, I paused to see him. Kind enough at heart, and thoughtful of his troops when in service, he permitted no undue familiarity on the part of his soldiers, and required proper observance on all occasions of his rank and position. The regulars knew this well enough, and were not likely to offend in this regard. His peculiarities were very little known, however, to the volunteers. As he came out of the door of the building in which headquarters were at this time, an orderly stepped up with, as it appeared afterward, a letter from one of the bureaus of the War Department, which he had been directed to deliver to Gen. SCOTT at once—of course to his Adjutant-General or Chief of Staff. The willing, but not well-learned volunteer interpreted his order literally, however; and carelessly giving the salute, begun: "O, General, here's a paper I want you to look at before you ——." The haughty veteran of nearly four-score seemed dumbfounded for just one or two seconds, and then, straightening to his full height, and raising his cane, with a sudden sweep of the arm—I think he had a cane—he exclaimed in a weighty voice, "Clear out, Sir—clear out!" The astonished orderly sprang away, and the General passed to his carriage and was driven off. The letter was taken charge of by the orderly on duty at the office, and the other slowly walked on. The carriage was driven no more than twenty or thirty rods before it turned about, and the driver called to the unfortunate orderly. He, of course, met it with hat in hand and fear in every quivering muscle. He was beckoned to the door, and the General asked his name and regiment—as he told two or three of us immediately afterward. He gave both, and the General answered, "Well, Sir, report to your Colonel that you were guilty of gross disrespect to Gen. SCOTT as an officer, and that Gen. SCOTT was guilty of gross disrespect to you as a man. Gen. SCOTT begs your pardon. Go to your duty, Sir."

One of the last occasions on which I saw the General was at a Saturday afternoon instrumental concert in the White House grounds by the Marine Band. It was quite the custom for Mr. LINCOLN to appear for half an hour or so on the southern portico of the Executive mansion during these concerts. Happening to be there, on this afternoon, with some Illinois friends of the President, I was included in the invitation to accompany him to the portico. We had been out there a quarter of an hour, perhaps, when one of the servants came to say that Gen. SCOTT was at the door. The President immediately went to meet him, and directly returned with the Lieutenant-General in full uniform leaning on his arm. It was a sight worth something to see. The crowd in front of the house saw it, was hushed in reverence a moment, and then broke out into a hearty clapping of hands. The General stepped to the front and raised his *chapeau* in acknowledgment. At this instant the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," while the people continued their plaudits. "You've got a good many young Generals, Mr. President," said he, turning to Mr. LINCOLN; "but they don't forget the old General yet, do they?"—with a motion toward the people, and a decided emphasis on "don't," as if he had turned the question over and over in his mind. "We could spare a hundred of them better than we could him," answered Mr. LINCOLN, as he supported him to a chair. "I thank you, Mr. President—I thank you," said the General, in conclusion. Were there tears in his eyes? At least there were in the eyes of several of the persons who stood near.

And now the dear President and true gentleman of that time sleeps far away in the prairie home he loved so well, and to-day the Republic lays in his grave the "foremost captain of his time"—the loyal soldier "who never sold the truth to serve the hour."

"And while the races of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure;
Till in all lands, and through all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory."

A Remarkable Prisoner.

HE IS THRICE IRONED HAND AND FOOT BUT RELEASES HIMSELF.

The prisoners confined in the jail at Mobile made an attempt to escape lately, but were discovered in time to prevent any of them getting off. The two ringleaders, HUDSON and BOONE, were put in irons. Capt. BETTY, Chief of the Mobile Police, and the reporter of the *Register*, paid the jail a visit, on learning that BOONE could not be kept ironed. The *Register* thus tells the story:

In one of the corner cells, on the first floor, is confined the noted young BOONE *alias* "Monroe," a handsome lad of about 18 years. He was the first one released by HUDSON on Monday night, and took the keys, after which he opened all the cells on the first and second floors. After the prisoners had been secured and their efforts thwarted, the Sheriff at once placed HUDSON and BOONE in irons, hands and feet. It was soon afterward discovered that young BOONE had thrown off his irons. He was taken out and heavily ironed again, the shackles and chain having been increased. In less than five minutes afterward the jailor peeped into his cell and saw all the cuffs, shackles and chains lying on the floor of the cell and young BOONE sitting on his bed as if he had done nothing. Six different times did they place his limbs in irons, and the strongest and most intricate were called into requisition, but all to no purpose. When Capt. PETTY was told of the extraordinary feats performed by young BOONE in throwing off his irons, he expressed a desire to be permitted to select the irons himself, and "dress the young man" according to his style. The jailor cheerfully complied with Capt. PETTY's request, and after the cuffs, shackles and chains had been procured, we repaired to young BOONE's cell. He is a bright, intelligent and very handsome boy, with large blue eyes, affeminate features and a complexion as fair as a lady. He rose from his bed as we neared the cell, and came to the grated window with a cheerful smile beaming on his handsome face. We were accompanied by the Sheriff, jailor, Capt. PETTY, and two turnkeys. The Sheriff opened the door of the cell and invited young BOONE to step out. He was then told that Capt. PETTY had come to place him in irons so that he would stay in them. This did not seem to move him in the least. He smiled pleasantly, and remarked that "such a thing could no doubt be did," but hoped that no further efforts would be made in that direction. The Sheriff ordered the irons to be placed on him, Capt. PETTY commenced by drawing the young man's wrists together behind his back, after which he put on a tight-fitting pair of patent handcuffs. He then drew his arms close behind him and put on a pair of cuffs attached by a short chain, above his elbows. A chain was then attached to the cuffs at the wrist, which extended down to the shackles which were closely fitted and locked on his ankles. During the operation, his large blue eyes were keenly fixed on every article of his iron dress, as each was being adjusted. After Capt. PETTY pronounced him secure, young BOONE's eyes fell, and a look of despair overshadowed his heretofore bright countenance. We could not help but pity one so young and promising in his painful situation. Capt. PETTY remarked to him: "Now BOONE, if you wiggle yourself out of that dress, I will guarantee that the Sheriff here will give you the freedom of your cell, and so long as you behave yourself you will never again be ironed in this jail." As these words were spoken BOONE's face was fairly illuminated with joy, and he asked the Sheriff "if it was a bargain?" That official assented, believing, with Capt. PETTY and all present, that it was out of his power to accomplish such a feat. Young BOONE wished to know if the agreement would be fulfilled as soon as the work was done. He was told that it would. He then asked that the Sheriff and Capt. PETTY go away from the cell while he was at work. They went off to the other side of the hall to iron some prisoners, and had not been gone two minutes before young BOONE announced that his arms were free, and in less than three minutes longer the shackles were off his legs, and he stood without an iron upon him. He will have no more irons put upon him, but a close watch will be kept over him. He was put in for larceny about one month ago, and his trial takes place in June. He is a native of New-York City, and has graduated from the Tombs in that great metropolis of crime. He came to the South before the war, and served in the Confederate army during the war, being a member of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, and one of the noted scouts of the Army of Virginia. He is the last youth in the country who would be suspected as a professional rogue.

How Oil was Saved.

The Titusville *Herald*, referring to the great fire in that city, says:

"While the conflagration was at its worst, PETER Z. HEINZ appeared upon the scene, and proposed to lay down pipes in the various channels through which the oil would pass, and place dams across the pipes so that the oil would be checked in its course, and compelled to pass through the pipes, and come out extinguished at the other end. This proposition was declined as absurd and chimerical by the excited owners of the property. HEINZ, however, having a machine-shop at stake at the foot of the run, was not to be bluffed off, so he assembled as many men as he could, and went as far down the run as he thought would give him time to put this plan into execution. He picked up all the stray six and three inch pipe laying around loose, laid them in the different channels and completely dammed the run from one side to the other. Thinking that there might be a chance of the dam overflowing, he placed two others immediately below the first, and stood waiting the result. In a few minutes down came the stream of liquid fire with a cracking noise, licking up everything in its path, but as soon as it reached the dam its course was stayed. The oil flowed through the pipes and came out extinguished. From thence it passed to the second and third dams, where it was drawn off into barrels. By this simple means the flames were stayed and the lower portion of the Pioneer run was saved. When the oil was run safely off, there was no further danger of the fire spreading.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Son Under Arrest for the Murder of his Father—A Sad Picture of Crime.

From the Pittsburgh Republican, June 4.

We noticed in this paper a few days since such facts as had then come to light concerning the murder of JOHN SHALE, a farmer of Cook Township, Westmoreland County. It will be recollected Mr. SHALE left his house on Monday morning before breakfast, and nothing more was heard of him until the Tuesday afternoon following, when his dead body was found in the field on his own farm. He had two bullet wounds in his head, either of which was necessarily fatal. One bullet passed through his forehead to the back of his head, while the other wound was in the side of the head, both bullets plowing lengthwise and crosswise through the brain. On Wednesday a Coroner's inquest was held, but no facts elicited of importance, or directing suspicion as to the murderer. On Thursday Mrs. SHALE, the wife of the murdered man, offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer. On Friday the excitement which prevailed in the immediate vicinity of the murder was intensified ten-fold by the arrest of JOSEPH SHALE, the son of the murdered man, for the murder of his own father.

The circumstances which led to young SHALE's arrest, stripped of the exaggeration so common, seem to have been these: JOSEPH SHALE served in the army during the war, and deposited with his father for safe keeping his bounty money and a portion of his pay, in all about $300. Lately he has been very desirous to get married, to which his father was bitterly opposed, on the ground of insufficient age, the young man being but 20 years old. He importuned his father for the money deposited with him, but was refused—the old gentleman repeatedly stating that when he arrived at a proper age to marry, he would give the son double the amount deposited with him. This controversy created a bitter feeling, it is alleged, on the part of the son toward the father.

On Monday morning last, after SHALE, Sr., had left his house, before breakfast, to inspect his farm, he was followed by his three sons, including JOSEPH. The latter separated himself from his brothers. It is known that at this time he had in his possession a revolver, with all the six barrels loaded. On Tuesday afternoon JOSEPH reported that he had been told by a fortune-teller that his father had been murdered by three men, and had been directed to the field where the body lay. The body was found lying in the place, and wounded as stated by the son. This circumstance afterward directed suspicion toward young SHALE. At the time the old gentleman left his home he had money in his possession in Government bonds to the amount of several hundred dollars.

On Friday, when JOSEPH was arrested, he had in his possession a sum of money of which he could give no satisfactory account. The revolver which was known to be in his possession on Monday, with the six barrels charged, was also found on him, and two of the barrels had evidently been recently discharged. He had a hearing immediately after his arrest, before a Justice of the Peace, which resulted in his committal to prison on a charge of murder. He was accordingly lodged in Greensburgh jail on Friday night.

The SHALES resided about four miles from Ligonier. The father was about fifty years of age, and the son, who is in prison for this terrible parricide, is barely twenty. The most intense excitement prevails in the vicinity about the murder.

THE EMIGRATION TO MONTANA.

A Letter from Gen. Sherman on Military Protection.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, June 1.

Capt. FISK, who is to command the large party of emigrants soon to start for Montana, recently made application to Gov. MARSHALL for one of the howitzers belonging to the State, to be used in case of an emergency for the protection of the emigrants on their way across the plains. Gov. MARSHALL forwarded the application to Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, who returned a reply to the Governor, of which the following is the material portion:

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

William R. Marshall, Governor of Minnesota:

* * * * * *

I do not think Capt. FISK will need a gun, but, if he does, the commanding officer at Fort Wadsworth, Major HAYMAN, an excellent and experienced officer, will send a gun and a detachment along till this emigrant party gets within reach of Fort Rice, when, in like manner, the officer in command will afford similar protection. When at Sioux City I received reports from inspectors whom I had sent up the Missouri River by the earliest boats, in consequence of which I gave instructions to Gen. COOKE that, instead of opening the route across by the Big Cheyenne, he might this season put a strong force up at Fort Benton. Since my arrival here I have received copies of his orders designed to accomplish this end, so that, in fact, the route to Montana from this quarter is guarded quite as well as anyone could ask, as the emigrants will find good garrisons at Abercrombie, Wadsworth, two intermediate stations (for Summer) to Fort Rice; then at Forts Rice, Berthold, Union and Benton. It may be well for you to give special public notice, that emigrants may know these facts and conform thereto. All commanding officers are instructed to give protection to emigrants from their forts forward to the next.

* * * * * *

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

Divorces in Ohio—Upward of Eight Hundred Last Year.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has an interesting condensation of that portion of the report of the Ohio Commissioner of Statistics for 1865, which relates to the number and character of divorces. It says:

"The whole number of divorces in this State reach the number of 837 in one year. This, at the present population of the State, is one to three thousand persons, and one divorce to twenty-six of the annual number of marriages. It is not a very pleasant thought, that when we look upon twenty-six couples of young married people, we know that one of those couples must be divorced. Yet such is the state of fact.

The causes of divorce are described in the revised statutes of this State to be: 1. 'Another wife, or husband, living.' 2. 'Wilful absence for three years.' 3. 'Adultery.' 4. 'Impotency.' which is put under the general head of fraud. 5. 'Extreme cruelty,' which, with the 7th, 'Gross neglect of duty,' is put under the same head. 'Habitual drunkenness.' The divorces of other States are likewise recognized, which oftentimes give rise to frauds.

To divorce parties for three years' wilful absence is in many cases to legalize fraud. It may be said that neither the wife nor society are benefitted by keeping a vicious or vagabond husband. But if a husband or wife, especially the former, chooses to take that mode of divorce in this immense extent of country and various States, he can do it any time. By residing in any of four-fifths of the American States for two or three years, a divorce can be obtained on the part of the vagrant husband, at the request of the husband or wife, while the other party is perhaps lamenting his absence, and utterly innocent of any offence.

The statistics of the County Court are as follows:

Adultery	276
Absence	256
Cruelty and neglect	220
Drunkenness	55
Fraud	20

This table in one particular fails of giving the true result. Only 55 cases are put down as caused by drunkenness; but that was the true cause in double that number, because the trial of the cases in court shows that drunkenness has been a main cause of cruelty and neglect.

It is a little curious that while the crime of adultery is very difficult to prove, there should be no less than 286 cases of open adultery proved in court. It shows great abandonment of character on the part of some portions of the community. It is not less curious that the majority of these are in counties where there are no very large towns."

A Story of Two Loves.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Some thirteen years since, one HENRY WITKOUSKI, living in the suburbs of Warsaw, Poland, deserted his wife and two infant children, and came to this country, taking up his residence at first in New-York City, and proceeding thence to St. Louis. In the course of a year or two the wife had collected enough money to bring herself and children to the New World, in pursuit of her faithless one. Arriving at New-York, she heard that he had gone to St. Louis, to which place she immediately proceeded. There she was unable to learn anything more of him, he having left. She waited for a year or two, trying to discover his whereabouts, without success. Then believing that he must be dead, she decided upon marrying a second time, and did so, after procuring a divorce.

In company with her husband, JACOB FRANKLIN, she then came to this city to live, bringing with her the two children before mentioned. Not long since she discovered that her husband, whom she had supposed dead, was living in this city, having married a pretty young German woman. Quite recently her two children, who had been away in the north part of the State, failed to return at the appointed time, and her second husband immediately swore a warrant against WITKOUSKI, charging him with child stealing—stealing his two children. All the parties interested made their appearance in the Police Court yesterday, when FRANKLIN was surprised and confused at receiving from Dayton a telegram stating that the children were there in safety.

EXAMINATION OF THE TOMB OF THE GEN. HULL FAMILY.—This week a descendant of Judge FULLER, of Revolutionary fame, in this State, and father-in-law of Gen. HULL, who died between 70 and 80 years ago, made an examination of the family tomb, in the old burying-ground between Newton Corner and Newton Centre, and found there the remains of the Judge, which for fifty years or more were in a petrified condition, attracting at the time crowds of people. When last seen, twelve years ago, they were still in that state, but the family having taken off the lid of the coffin to allow the air to reach the body, decomposition has done its work, though after the lapse of three-quarters of a century. Some slight particles of flesh adhere to the central portion of the body. The body of Gen. HULL lies near by, with little left except the bones. The body of the faithful negro servant of Gen. HULL, of comparatively recent deposit, has in great part returned to dust.—*Boston Traveller, June 7.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad Company made an experimental trip from Hartford to Springfield on Saturday, using peat of their own manufacture. The New-Haven *Journal* reports that "the whole distance to Springfield and return consumed but about 1,200 weight of peat. In the generation of steam, it far exceeded either wood or coal, and even while running at the greatest speed, so rapidly did it gain, that the furnace door had to be thrown open. The last six miles of the return trip was made without using a particle of fuel. One great consideration, which will be hailed with joy by the traveling public, is the entire absence of smoke or cinders, the whole substance burning to ashes."

The St. Hyacinthe (C. W.) *Courier* of May 28 has the following: "As a train of the Grand Trunk was passing through this locality during the night, a young gentleman, Mr. BACHAND, noticed that a house was on fire, while the people seemed not to have wakened up. He urged the conductor to stop the train, or at least to slacken it, but met with a refusal. The courageous young man leaped, however, from the cars, broke his leg, and yet crept to the burning house, which was that of Mr. URGELIO DESMARAIS, merchant. The family were all asleep, as Mr. BACHAND had supposed, and he roused them in time to save their lives, with one exception, that of a young lady 22 years old, a niece of Mr. DESMARAIS."

A California paper states that a large lake has been discovered in that State, from the waters of which can be obtained a large quantity of borax without much trouble, and in a state of absolute purity. Considering the fact that the world is now dependant on the lagoons of Tuscany for its borax, and the contingency that this foreign supply may at any time be cut off, this discovery is one of no little importance.

A Boston paper reports that the assessors of Ward Seven, in that city, recently had the curiosity to examine a large milk establishment, and finding four large casks, weighing probably 2,400 pounds, they investigated the contents of one of them. It was filled with refined whiting, and on taking a sample for experiment, they found that mixing it with water gave a very good imitation of milk.

On one little street in Galena, Ill., and within the space of four blocks, were at one time the business places of six private citizens now known as Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, Major-Gen. JOHN E. SMITH, Major-Gen. J. A. RAWLINS, Major-Gen. A. L. CHETLAIN, Brig.-Gen. J. A. MALTBY and Brig.-Gen. DIXON.

In proportion to the population there are more men worth from a quarter to half a million in Boston than in New-York. AUGUSTUS HEMMENWAY, who is taxed for two and a half millions and is the richest man in New-England, is an invalid and unable to enjoy his vast property.

There are five newspapers now published by negroes South of Mason and Dixon's line, namely: *Colored Tennesseean*, at Nashville; *Tribune*, at New-Orleans; *Nationalist*, at Mobile; *Loyal Georgian*, at Augusta, and *Communicator*, at Baltimore.

LOCAL NEWS.

An injunction has been granted by Judge CARDOZA, of the Common Pleas, returnable on Wednesday next, in a suit entitled PAUL FALK *vs.* JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and others, Commissioners of the Board of Excise. The plaintiff is an extensive manufacturer of, and wholesale and retail dealer in lager beer. In his affidavit, on which the order to show cause was granted, Mr. FALK avers that he is advised by counsel that the recent act of the Legislature, so far as it prohibits the sale of lager beer on Sunday, is unconstitutional. The action has been commenced mainly for the purpose of testing that question. Eminent counsel have been employed, and the test case will probably be fully argued during the present week.

Mrs. Dr. MARY E. WALKER was yesterday again arrested for appearing in a costume similar to that known as the "Bloomer" style. After having been subjected to numerous insults, and having been locked up for two or three hours, she was held to bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for one year. This lady has received a regular diploma as a physician, served for a long time as an Assistant Surgeon in the army, receiving from the Government a handsome medal in recognition of her services.

There is no news in this City regarding the Fenians. The excitement has worn itself out, and a reaction has set in. It is thought that all the leaders will be subjected shortly to a great amount of abuse from their duped countrymen. Mr. ROBERTS, persistently refusing to give bail for his appearance to answer charges, is still confined in Ludlow-street Jail. His friends consider his course as unwise and exceedingly foolish.

The Captains of the Metropolitan Police will call upon ex-Commissioner WILLIAM MCMURRAY, at his residence, No. 118 Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening, June 14, and present the magnificent testimonial which is now on view in TIFFANY's show-window.

The Metropolitan Police have granted 255 licenses to boatmen to transact business in the harbor under the new law, requiring that every boat shall be painted and numbered as the Police Commissioners direct.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, had received at the close, yesterday, $785,000. Col. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, had passed 6,300 indorsed applications for license.

An order has been issued by the Police Commissioners requiring Policemen to enforce the act passed in April last, prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.

Mrs. BELL, of No. 166 West Twentieth-street, died of cholera yesterday, having been seized on Thursday night with severe cramps, after over exertion.

STEEPLES.—Our recent remarks upon the fact that all the churches which have come to a bad end in Broadway have been without steeples, and that the three churches yet left are gifted with steeples, have attracted some discussion upon the question of steeples in their moral aspects. Our religious cotemporaries hold different opinions on the subject. Episcopalians are, of course, inclined to put a high value on them, as most of their churches have steeples, and they feel that the terrible fate which is laying in ruins the fine old Church of St. Thomas—the only steepleless Episcopalian Church on Broadway—furnishes a lesson and a warning to them in their opinion and action upon this subject. The same remarks may be made as to Presbyterian opinions and practices on the question. But nearly all the other denominations scoff at the idea of giving any importance to steeples. And yet look at Dr. DOWLING's Church a cheap show-shop, Dr. DEWEY's a theatre, Dr. WILLIAMS' a stable, the Grand-street Church a stable, Dr. CHAPIN's a salesroom, the St. Thomas in ruins, the Tabernacle gone, the Duane-street Church gone, and a hundred others without steeples, put to profane uses or swept away altogether. Dr. THOMSON's people were wise enough, when routed from the Tabernacle, to put a steeple on the next church they built, and we venture to predict that generations yet unborn will enjoy its hallowed walls.

The venerable Dr. CONE had a superb and imposing church built for him without a steeple, (in Broome-street,) and we are not astonished to hear that there is now a powerful party in the church who are eager to sell the whole thing out. Dr. CHEEVER's church has some sort of a pretence of a steeple or tower, but the thing has never been carried to its legitimate height; and were we to make another prediction, we would venture on saying that if the steeple be not completed many years will not elapse before the entire building is given up to the revelries of the world or the purposes of traffic. We observe that other churches are being erected up town without any provision for steeples, and even some of those congregations who have been driven from down town sanctuaries without steeples, are building synagogues up town *docked* (if so we may use the word in the same painful manner. Taking into consideration, then, all the facts we have stated, we think our religious cotemporaries might well employ themselves in directing the attention of clergymen and churches to this high matter.

Mr. Wilson on Judicial Treason and Universal Suffrage.

We have read with great astonishment the speech recently delivered by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, on the Reconstruction Bill. The object of the speech was to urge upon the House an amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON to the bill, which provided that if any State should ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and should also establish "an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction who are not less than twenty-one years of age," the Senators and Representatives from that State should be admitted to Congress. It is not wonderful that Mr. WILSON should desire equal suffrage for all, but the arguments by which he urged it upon Congress are very astonishing. He declared, first, that the doctrine of secession is not dead, and then quoted from the President's Message the following words:

> "Persons who have been charged with the commission of treason should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that * * * * the question may be *judicially settled*, finally and forever, that no State, of its own will, has the right to renounce its place in the Union."

This sentence, Mr. WILSON said, was "enough to cause every Secessionist in the country to rejoice, for it merely changed the venue from 'sovereign conventions' of the States to the Courts." It is "freighted with an amount of mischief which never should have found place in a President's message." And why, do our readers suppose, are these words so mischievous? Because the "right of a State to renounce its place in the Union never had any existence, and is, *therefore, not a question for judicial determination*," and this suggestion would "unsettle" what has already been settled by arms.

The logic of this remark seems to us not creditable to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Loyal men agree that no right of secession exists, but the existence of one disloyal man is enough to *raise the question* of the existence of the right. And if that question is once raised before a Court, it must be determined in some way. The course which Mr. WILSON suggests as the proper one, viz.: That the Court should decline to pass upon the question, is none the less a determination of it. It is one of those cases where, as Lord BACON says: "Not to resolve is to resolve." No Court could prevent the counsel for JEFF. DAVIS or any other traitor from offering to prove the secession of a State as a defence to the charge of treason, and the moment that offer is made the question must be determined. The Court might listen to long arguments on the whole question of secession, and might solemnly decide that no such right exists. Or it might say, "I will not allow you to argue the question at all." But in either event it must come to admitting or excluding the proof at last; and the moment it says "I will not admit the proof," it has passed upon the question, and thus, in Mr. WILSON's view, committed "judicial treason."

This idea of Mr. WILSON's is not a mere chance remark. It is elaborated in the speech through a column of the *Globe*. Most direful consequences are prophesied as a result of admitting that the Courts could pass upon the question. True, he says, the present Supreme Court would decide against the right of secession. But if it may be brought up once, it may again; and suppose the Court should become a treasonable Court, and Congress a treasonable Congress, and a retiring President a traitor; then we may have the Court deciding that secession is lawful, the Southern States again seceding, the Congress allowing the people of the District of Columbia to decide where they will go, the Court deciding that this action is valid, and then, says Mr. WILSON, aghast at the picture he has drawn, "You find before the arrival of the day for the inauguration of the President elect, *the Republic dissolved by decree of Court, a new Government in possession of your Capital, and ruin and anarchy apportioned to your people*." Since the days of the girl who wept as she was heating the oven because, if she should ever get married, her prospective baby might tumble into some possible oven and be burned to death, we have hardly heard of a case of more uncalled-for anguish.

All this, in Mr. WILSON's view, is a danger springing naturally from admitting that a Court can decide that a State cannot secede. "Once admit," says he, "that the right of a State to secede from the Union is a debatable question, to be determined by the Courts, and you will have done more toward the destruction of this Government than was ever done by armed treason on the field of battle." And the whole of it grows out of that single, unfortunate sentence in the President's message. In that suggestion he says, although he admits that the President did not intend it, "lurks all the mischief which resulted from the theory of Calhoun."

One would naturally have supposed that if Mr. WILSON thought that such danger was to be found in the making such an admission, he would have proposed some means of preventing the admission being made—would have suggested some statute providing for the punishment of any one who should admit that the Courts could decide that a State has no right to secede, or at least for the impeachment of any Judge who should allow the question to be raised. But, perhaps, as far as the judges were concerned, he was satisfied with the punishment at present applicable to "judicial treason" as well as to other kinds of treason. At any rate, the only protection which he proposed against the impending danger which he had thus depicted, was universal suffrage; and it was for the purpose of urging this measure upon Congress that he depicted the dreadful consequences of this terrible admission.

We do not imagine that Mr. WILSON's argument was very effective. When universal suffrage is adopted it will be upon its own merits, and not as a means of protection against so imaginary a danger.

"Sanitary Commissions" in Europe.

The public have already been made aware that the beneficent association which sprang from the wants of our civil war—the *Sanitary Commission*—has not ceased to exist, but is perpetuated in another humane organization, the "Society for the Relief of the Wounded on the Battle-fields," under the guidance of the same distinguished philanthropist who was at the head of the former. The present, however, is only a branch of a greater European Society, which embraces members or branches in every country of Europe to whose humane principles every civilized Government has subscribed, except those of Austria, Turkey and the United States. Its grand object is the *neutralizing* of everything connected with the care of the wounded, the nurses, the surgeons, the ambulances, and the medical supplies. All the duties and the officials of humanity are to be considered as belonging to neither belligerent peculiarly, and to be safe from the interruption or the violence of war.

This humane compact, made first by the different Powers in consequence of a Convention called at Geneva in 1853, if observed in the approaching European contest, will put a new aspect on the rugged face of war. Those most pitiable sufferers of the battle-field, the maimed and helpless, will now have all the aid that the medical staff of each army and the volunteer nurses, furnished with their appropriate badges, can give. How far the admirable rules of this Society, to which so many Governments have given in their adhesion, will be followed, we cannot say, but we may reasonably hope for a new application of the principles of humanity in this coming war. The American society have, however, gone further. Remembering that the previous sanitary condition of armies and the collection of such medical supplies and clothing for the sick as the Government cannot furnish, and the organizing of a nation's charity toward its army, are more important than the immediate relief on the battle-field, they have sought to give to the European combatants some idea of the great organization of sanitary aid, which accomplished such wonderful results here. In reply to a communication from Italy, Dr. BELLOWS has prepared a brief and clear pamphlet, which is to be scattered over Europe, showing what the voluntary work of men and women did in America during our war to lessen sickness, relieve suffering, arrest disease, and furnish to the sick and wounded such little attentions and delicacies and necessaries as no Government can ever supply, and yet such as save thousands of valuable lives. This pamphlet will inform the Italians and Prussians and Austrians how the women of this country, in thousands of busy circles, all over the land, prepared the lint, the bandages, the clothing, the preserved fruit and the anti-scorbutics, so vital for the well-being of armies, and thus supplied the material with which the parent society, the Sanitary Commission, performed its great work of mercy. It will show how these devoted women labored not merely for the body, but the soul; how their ardor kept alive the fires of masculine patriotism in tens of thousands of families, and helped to maintain the strong will which carried the struggle through to its victorious end. This brief history will reveal also the remarkable organization of the Sanitary Commission; its branches all through the country; its corps of inspectors and physicians; its system of transportation and distribution; its depots of supplies; its homes for soldiers adrift; its method of raising money, and the principles and rules it laid down in sanitary science. That care and inspection which were so laboriously used *before* the campaign to make the camp healthy and to force the soldiers to use ordinary sanitary precautions, and which preserved so many lives, will be detailed. Any European official who may care nothing for humanity will be assuredly impressed by the figures which our sanitary statistics reveal, showing that our effective force was always kept up by these wise provisions many per cent. higher than is the experience in European armies.

This communication from the American Society for Relief of the Wounded will be addressed (as is proper) to no one Government or people in Europe, but to the International Committee having charge of this subject in Geneva. Yet we, as Americans, may especially hope that the Italians, in their great popular uprising—so much like ours in 1861—a united and enthusiastic struggle for unity and nationality, against a foreign oppressor, may appreciate and imitate so important an organization. It the women of Italy should form everywhere "aid societies," collecting money and supplies in the various municipalities, and a Central Committee be organized in Florence or Turin, working in cooperation with the official medical authorities, as was done here, an immense help would be given to the Italian national cause. Italy needs every soldier in this unequal contest. No man should be thrown away. It is such efforts as these that keep the effective force large, and feed the fire of patriotism among the people. We hope and trust to see in the coming war an "Italian Sanitary Commission." In Austria, such an organization could not succeed; there is not the popular spirit for it, and it would be opposed to the habits of the Emipre.

In a country so highly organized as Prussia, such an association ought to work well and be of vast assistance, provided only the stiff spirit of the bureaucracy could bend to any cooperation with volunteer aid. At all events, Prussia will be glad to learn from our medical science and the vast sanitary experience gained in this war. It is an interest of humanity that the labors of our Commission should be thoroughly understood in Europe.

But the question must also be asked, with some shame by every American, why we alone, of the liberal Governments, and in such company as Austria and Turkey, should refuse an adhesion to the compacts of Geneva. We ought to be the first to sign them. Mr. SEWARD owes it to the humanity and civilization of America, to explain our delay, or our indifference.

JEFF. DAVIS.—An evening cotemporary fancies it makes a sharp hit, we suppose, in asking whether it is proposed to "render treason odious" by admitting JEFF. DAVIS to the Senate, as a member from Mississippi, after he is set at liberty? Now if JEFF. DAVIS were ever to seek for admission to the Senate (which is as likely as that AARON BURR will) we suppose it is the members of the Senate itself who would decide as to whether he possessed the necessary qualifications. It is they who have the constitutional authority in the matter, and not President JOHNSON, who has no more power over it than President JACKSON. Were ANDREW JOHNSON a member of the Senate, we know very certainly what *his* action would be by his earnest and reiterated assertions that loyalty should be a *sine qua non* to even the thought of membership. No one has defined this question more pointedly and frequently than the President, and as long as Northern members of Congress remain steady to his principles, there is no danger of any man of even doubtful loyalty becoming a member of either House. When JEFF. DAVIS applies for admission to the Senate, it is more likely that he will find encouragement from Massachusetts than from ANDREW JOHNSON.

Out of Town.

With the leaves and flowers and blue skies of Summer come once more longings for the peaceful country, and for sweet companionship with cool wood and verdant mead and rippling stream. The very air whispers of green fields—murmurs of far off sea shores seem mingled with the busy hum of city life. Paterfamilias is besieged with suggestions about the delights of home in a farm house, and of milk warm from the cow. The health of Materfamilias becomes delicate, and Jane and Eliza, poor things, are sadly in want of change. Beside, there are old clothes to wear out, and in fact a sojourn in sylvan retreats is a measure of pure economy as well as of pleasure. So the mental eye of the household ranges far and wide in search of—what?

There are people, well-informed people, and taught by sad experience, who assert that this vision of country comfort and farm-house felicity is a mockery and a delusion. They say there is no comfort and no delight in it at all. Perhaps they are right. Many other people find it so every year. They have left spacious dwellings for the sake of scanty rooms, destitute of every little elegance, and rich in all that is disagreeable, and they have come away weary and disgusted. But the warning which they utter is disregarded, and with every season there are new victims of so-called rural felicity. The periodical fever which annually breaks out in the manner described, is one which should be annually treated with the medicine of admonition. To what purpose do a family whose home is spacious, convenient, healthy, and complete in "all the modern improvements," imprison themselves in a narrow, ill-ventilated, and often dirty cottage, which, though called a farm, is but a dungeon in a field? We often hear of wealthy citizens who find themselves suddenly plunged from the height of anticipation to the lowest depth of despair by the aspect of the one or two little chambers in a cottage roof, where the mosquito and the flea contend over their agonized frames, where the odor of new mown hay is imaginary, and the aroma of the cattle-yard very real, where the fabled milk from the lowing herd is *but* a fable, where the picturesque village is but a heap of shanties, and the pastoral lane but a gutter, or the shell-strewn beach a shingle bed, ruinous alike to corns and shoe-leather. But it is cheap, some say. Why, no; it is not even that. The conscience of a farmer who takes boarders in the Summer is a psychological curiosity. It is like the worms on his meadows, for it can wriggle into indefinite length; it is like the smoke of his thatch as it "so gracefully curls" for it can go out of sight altogether. As to mere pecuniary considerations—they are of no account, except that he has no consideration for his customer. One only rule obtains. He must charge, for a month in two attics and the privilege of grumbling, enough at least to support his family for the rest of the year.

Do our readers think this picture overdrawn? We assure them that it is not. Testimony is not wanting of people who every year are victimized and tortured by this "farm-house" system to an extent which would insure sincere sympathy if the sufferers were not often rightly served. There are other ways of seeing the beauties of nature without squatting among ugliness and discomfort. The dweller in a nice house, where provision is made for every requirement of order and comfort, can easily take short excursions on fine days which will give true pleasure and confer real health. All round this City there are opportunities for such, and the return from which will be unsaddened by recollections of extortion and unkindness. The memory of the morning bath at home, of the cool breakfast-room, of the evening piano or pleasant book, haunts the minds of those who are deprived of all these in "rural retreats," all of which need not be. The journey of a day without baggage or care may begin and end with the house at home. The journeys of several odd days can be made to several different scenes and of varied pleasure. And as the days begin to shorten, and the cool breath of coming Winter begins again to whisper round the corner of the block, there will be no angry comment upon how much money was wasted in a wretched mistake, and of how different an affair is a farm boarding-house from that which fancy painted it.

What's the Use?

"Sundry Germans," according to the *Tribune*, have got together in this city and "resolved the *most atrocious falsehood* without a blush or a twinge." By the phrase "Sundry Germans" is meant the great meeting of our German fellow-citizens, held in Union-square a few days since to protest against some of the features of the new Excise Law. "When," continues the *Tribune*, in the same elegant vein, "they resolve that 'the present Excise and Sunday law is the abortive and unnatural product of sectional fanaticism,' &c., &c., *they lie and deceive* their ignorant followers, and so deserve the most indignant rebuke." "That they should go on," continues the *Tribune*, "to make other reckless and baseless assertions, is *natural*." And, as if the *Tribune* had more than a natural fondness for reiterating words, phrases, and charges that have heretofore been supposed to be beyond the pale of decency, it closes up its remarks by saying: "When they (the Germans) *attempt to face us down in a transparent lie—to brazen it out* that Sunday liquor-selling has hitherto been legal here, and that to prohibit it is an innovation—they pass the bounds of controversial decency and expose themselves to general contempt."

This is another specimen of that "strong" style of language for which the *Tribune* is famous—which it illustrates almost daily in its columns—which it applies to all persons and classes of persons who do not accept its ever-changing vagaries, and which it uses in dealing with all classes of subjects, from bran-bread and teetotalism to the mysteries of reconstruction and the other world. It is not a style, so far as we are aware, which has been common with the great writers and reasoners of ancient or modern times; it is not common among statesmen and leaders and eminent controversialists; it is not common among the leading journalists of Europe, and it is not common among that class who are entitled to be designated gentlemen. It does not prove the possession of high intellectual endowments, or a mental sagacity, or a profound judgment, or a brilliant imagination, or a deep moral purpose, or a witty genius. It is not by any means taken as a sure indication that the party using it is in possession of the truth. It convinces nobody, it effects nothing, it has no power. As the cannon is the "last argument of kings," so *the lie* is apt to be the last argument of those who have no other. To call a man a "liar" is supposed to be a serious matter; to apply the designation to a great body of citizens is a silly one.

The "atrocious falsehood," the "transparent and brazen lie," which was indorsed by the Germans in open daylight, consisted in the statements that the Excise Law is the "abortive and unnatural product of sectional fanaticism," and that the prohibition of Sunday liquor-selling is an "innovation." Now, we do not propose to defend the justice or accuracy of these statements, nor to argue about the matter at all; but are they not, in their terms, at least open to controversy; and is it not possible that there should be a difference of opinion about them, and that intelligent men, who have a prospect of salvation, should honestly believe them? If they are *transparent* lies, would a whole people have indorsed them while the sun was yet in the heavens? And if those to whom they are applied should fling the obnoxious epithets back in the face of their author, how would the whole case stand? The proverb says, "it is a poor argument that won't work both ways," and it is a poor epithet that can't be flung in both directions. But what's the use?

The Libraries of the City.

One of the greatest ornaments of a cosmopolitan city like New-York, as well as one of its necessities, are good public libraries. There ought to be places, retired from the bustle and hurry of the streets, where that important class of every community who mine for treasures unseen, and who lay up the wealth of mind silently and laboriously for other generations, can carry on their quiet and useful labors. Such library retreats should be generous and hospitable places, attracting and welcoming a class who meet already with sufficient obstacles in a society so material and practical as ours. No hindrances should be thrown in the way of the student; every volume and report which can be obtained by busy hands should be willingly furnished him, and he should be even tempted to read. The latest productions in science and art and literature and scholarship from every civilized country, ought to be constantly provided for him. For among all the busy workers of this great emporium, there may not be one more important to the interests of the community, and who will confer hereafter a greater benefit on us all, than the patient and unknown reader in library alcoves. The great inventions which have so shortened time and space in America, and supplied the place of many hands, and made labor so productive, and the more subtle and hardly less useful inventions of fancy which give pleasure to many generations, and the words which ennoble and the thoughts which beautify life, have always sprung from just this humble class of students. America, and above all, New-York *needs* centres of thought, and knowledge, and patient investigation as much as she needs markets, and exchanges, and docks. Then, wider than this select company, a great circle of the young in our City want accessible and well-selected libraries and reading-rooms. They are a part of our public education as much as our schools. Those who have visited European cities will recall how delightful, and improving, and profitable are their great libraries. In Berlin, a respectable introduction alone secures the student his two or three books from the Royal Library, filled with the treasures of literature from the whole world. In Turin is a remarkable and very accessible library; in Paris are various ones; in London the British Museum supplies the reader with the latest and the oldest works of literature or scholarship, and gives him his desk and pen and ink for copying or composition; while for the more miscellaneous reader, MUDIE, after a small subscription, affords him his two or three volumes, even of the freshest novel or latest history, to take with him.

In our own country Boston has a public library, where every resident of the city, without price or payment, can take home his couple of volumes from an immense and most valuable collection. New-York has a number of excellent libraries and reading-rooms, (though not half enough for the wants of the City,) and yet their management and selection of late have not been satisfactory or sufficiently profitable. The "Cooper Reading-room" is designed for an exclusively popular reading-room, though we are not aware that it combines a popular library with it. It is well furnished with journals and magazines, but is somewhat inaccessible, and owing to its want of matting, too noisy for comfortable reading. If we should ever have a free public library of a large size, it should be opened in connection with this Institute.

The Astor Library is an admirably selected library, with an excellent foundation in each department, though of course not filling each out as thoroughly as the great libraries of Europe. But for the last five years (when the student could least afford to buy books from abroad) it has purchased almost nothing new, so that it is now far behind the times. There is, too, a very great and inconvenient delay with its scientific reports from Europe, which ought to appear here soon after they are issued there. With all its defects, however, the Astor Library is and has been an immense blessing to this City. The *Mercantile Library*, which ought to be the great popular library, does not keep well up with the literary demands of the day. A more competent and energetic Book Committee are needed to select and import at once the most prominent literary and (popularly) scientific works of England, France and Germany. The theory of a library such as the Mercantile is that it is a *club*, where each member has a right to a book, and should have every facility for reading one. Instead of that, we find all sorts of barriers and formalities thrown up against readers, until many persons would rather do without a book or magazine, or purchase it, than laboriously extract it from this library.

The reading-room, which was under the management of the late librarian—the best reading-room in the United States, and not surpassed in the world—has now a new fortification thrown up around the magazines and reviews, as if every reader was a public enemy.

It must be borne in mind by the managers, that students are an uncertain and somewhat indolent class, often not knowing exactly what they wish to read, and the formality of sending in a written order every time they want a magazine or review or cyclopedia, will keep many of them away.

The Society Library has many excellent features, though with some of the faults mentioned above.

What we need, then, in New-York, is a greater hospitality and liberality in the existing libraries, as if they existed for the public, and not the public for them; then a wider and more cultured selection of literature, and a great energy in "keeping up with the times," so that the latest and freshest results of thought in Europe may reach us at once.

If they be not reformed in these directions, we shall soon have some "*Mudies* circulating library formed, which will take the place of all, except the consulting libraries.

Sacred Concert.

IRVING HALL.—The last of Mr. HARRISON's delightful Sunday concerts takes place to-night. The series will, we are happy to say, be resumed on the first Sunday of September next. For to-night we are to have Miss KATE MCDONALD (one of the most delicious sopranos we have ever heard in a concert-room,) Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. JULES LUMBARD, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Mr. W. R. JOHNSON, and Mr. G. W. COLBY, conductor.

Gen. Dix on the Republican Cause in Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Expecting the letter below, of Gen. DIX to me, will be interesting in some way to the public, I am confident you will permit it to be inserted in your paper.

Yours, faithfully,
LOUIS BULEWSKI,
Delegate of the European Rep. Committee.
No. 113 NINTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 7.

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 28, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in assuring you of my cordial sympathy with the friends of Republican principles in Europe, and my earnest wish that the cause of self-government, for which they have so long and so zealously contended, may prevail there as it does here. At the same time, I have always insisted that we should abstain from all interference with the domestic affairs of foreign States, excepting through the moral influence which a successful exemplification of the tendencies of republican institutions to secure the safety, the freedom, and the intellectual advancement of our race is calculated to exert. In the same spirit, we insist on absolute exemption from the intrusion of foreign States in our own affairs and in the political concerns of neighboring communities on this continent; and our friends abroad may rest assured that the violators of this principle of nonintervention will, soon or late, be called to a strict account. No infraction of this principle by others should be permitted to seduce us from our allegiance to it; and we may with the more effect interpose to maintain it, if, in spite of all provocations, we adhere to it with unswerving fidelity.

There is much in the aspect of affairs in Europe which is calculated to give hope and confidence to you and your friends in a signal triumph of the principles which you so faithfully asserted. That this consummation may be speedily realized is the sincere wish of

Yours, very truly,
(Signed) JOHN A. DIX.
Mr. LOUIS BULEWSKI.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Punishment of Mutineers—News from British Columbia—Arrival of Telegraph Wire—Tax on Mining—Later from Idaho and Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 6.

PETERSON and WELLS, two of the sailors engaged in the affray on the ship *Semimole*, were before the Police Court yesterday. The depositions of witnesses who desired to leave on the vessel were taken. The second and third mates, who were reported to be in a critical condition, are improving.

Victoria and Van Couver's Island dates of June 5 represent that the treasury of both colonies is empty, and that the banks are refusing to give credit to either without proper guarantees. This state of affairs has been produced by a disagreement between the Council and Assembly method of raising funds.

An English financial company, with a paid up capital of £500,000, is soon to open an office for the investment of Colonial securities.

Thirteen hundred tons of telegraph-wire for the Collins Russian-American Telegraph line has arrived in the ships *Eastern Chief*, *Mohawk* and *Eveline Wood*.

A Virginia City, Nevada, newspaper says that a large petition is to be telegraphed to Washington, protesting against Congress levying a tax of ten per cent. on the gross products of miners.

Mining stocks are quiet: Ophir, $300; Alpha, $250; Yellow Jacket, $635; Hale & Norcross, $990; Chollar, $217; Imperial, $108. Legal-tenders, 72¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 8.

News from Idaho states that the Indians attacked fifty Chinamen near Owzhee River, killing forty-nine of them, and stealing several trains of horses and mules and sixty head of cattle right in sight of the fort.

Arrived, brig *Orient*, Capt. LEWIS, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 7.

A letter from Prescott, Arizona, states that several public meetings have been held there to consider matters before Congress. A strong protest has been made against the Pomeroy bill, which proposes a gift of the public lands for the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado River, and for building roads from there to Salt Lake and Prescott. Resolutions were also adopted opposing the absorption by Nevada of all the territory west of Colorado.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 7.

The steamer *Lavacca* arrived from New-Orleans this morning with a detachment of four companies of 300 men of the Tenth United States Colored troops, commanded by Major WM. F. BAKER, *en route* to City Point, to be mustered out of the service. The steamer *Norwich* is hourly expected with the balance of the regiment.

It is stated that only two Colored Regiments now remain in Texas, the Nineteenth and Seventh, numbering altogether about 1,300 men.

The bark *Arab*, Capt. BRAMMER, from Peru, with a cargo of 928 bags of saltpetre, arrived in the harbor this afternoon, and awaits orders.

Sailed—Steamers *General Sherman* for Baltimore, and *Lavacca* for Philadelphia—both from New-Orleans. Weather clear. Wind northwest almost daily.

The surveying party under Messrs. GILBERT and WEST, sent out some time ago to examine the Magdalena River and its entrance, have finished their labors and return home on the present steamer. They have been very successful.

It is now definitely settled that the first of the Australian line of steamers will sail from Panama for Wellington on the 24th inst. The agent is here making the necessary arrangements. This will make twenty-three steamers entering and sailing from Panama and Aspinwall monthly.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to the 10th, and from Callao to the 22d of May. There is nothing from the South Coast of importance. No tidings have been heard of the Spanish fleet since the disgraceful defeat before and departure from Callao.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 8.

The steamer *Norwich* has arrived from New Orleans, bringing 250 men, the balance of the Tenth United States Colored Regiment, lately stationed in Texas, *en route* to City Point, to be mustered out of service.

Spoken—Off Key West, brig *William*, CREVY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 8.

The steamer *Norwich*, Capt. MEYERS, arrived here this morning from New-Orleans on the 29th ult., with the balance of the Tenth United States Colored Regiment, 250 men, *en route* to City Point, to be mustered out.

The following vessels have arrived in this harbor: Schooners *Buena Vista*, from Richmond, Va., for Philadelphia; *J. C. Cregar*, from Newport News, for New-York.

The rebel privateer and blockade-runner *Chicamauga*, which was sunk in the Cape Fear River during the operations against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and subsequently raised by O. E. MALTBY & Co., was purchased at the auction yesterday, at the Gosport Navy-yard, by the same parties, for the sum of $15,000.

Mr. CHARLES W. BUTZ, an attorney at law, practising in Norfolk, was robbed yesterday morning of $2,100 in greenbacks belonging to his clients. Mr. BUTZ had occasion to leave his office for a few moments, and, upon returning, discovered the robbery, and ascertained that two negroes in his employ had suddenly left for parts unknown.

The weather is warm, clear and calm.

The following vessels from Baltimore sailed out Cape Henry yesterday: Brig *Lark*, for Demarara, lumber; brig *Ida*, for do., general cargo; brig *Aguidneck*, for Rio, general cargo; Italian three-mast schooner bound for Demarara.

EDWARD LONG, the negro rioter, charged with atrociously murdering a Mr. WHITEHURST during the negro celebration of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill in Norfolk some time since, was found guilty in the Circuit Court of Norfolk yesterday, and sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Arrived at Norfolk June 7: Schooner *Isaac Baker*, PEEVERS, from Rockport, with ice to MALTLY & Co.; schooner *C. H. Culpepper*, Alexandria from Baltimore, light, to North Carolina; schooner *Entennate*, DAVIS, from Baltimore, light, to North Carolina; schooner *Federal Hall*, WHEELER, from Havre de Grace, coal.

Sailing of the Steamship Propontis.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday June 9.

The steamship *Propontis* sailed this morning for Liverpool with $20,000 in gold.

Arrived, steamer *Lavaca*, from New-Orleans, with 300 colored troops to be mustered out.

Arrival of a Spanish Frigate with Gov.-Gen. Dulce on Board.

The Spanish steam frigate *Isabella la Catolica*, from Havana, with Gov.-Gen. DULCE and suite on board, arrived at this port yesterday. The distinguished party are *en route* to Europe.

Large Fire—Loss $200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 9.

A destructive fire broke out here this morning on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, on the Schuylkill. DEANE's woolen mills and JAMES MONARCH, Jr., & Co.'s establishments for dyeing and printing cotton and woolen goods were destroyed. The Keystone Mills were saved. Loss $200,000, which is partially insured in New-York and New-England Companies.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 9.

The buildings Nos. 189 and 195 South Water-street, were destroyed by fire this forenoon. The heaviest losers are the Pennsylvania Oil Company, $50,000; RUSSELL, BROTHERS, grocers, $100,000; and HALL, KIMBARK & Co., $25,000. Fully insured.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 9.

MILEAGE AND SALARIES OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the amount paid for salary and mileage to the members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The mileage paid to Senators was $124,108, and the salary $299,728; total $423,836. The mileage paid to members was $315,054, and the salary $114,910; total $1,464,160. Senator CONNESS received for mileage $11,134, and Senator MCDOUGAL $10,964. Senators HARDING and NESMITH, of Oregon, received for mileage $11,936 each. Senators NYE and STEWART, of Nevada, received for mileage $5,622 each, but this was only for one session, being at the rate of $11,244 for the Congress. The Massachusetts Senators received for mileage $739 each. The smallest sum received for mileage was by Senator JOHNSON, of Maryland, $67 20. Of the California members, Mr. COLE received for mileage $10,388; Mr. HIGBY, $10,541, and Mr. SHANNON, $10,692. The Oregon member, Mr. MCBRIDE, received for mileage $12,531. Mr. COLE, the delegate from Washington Territory, received $12,089, and Mr. WALLACE, the delegate from Idaho, $12,384. The smallest sum received for mileage was $64, by HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

THE ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

The Speaker also presented a letter from the commandant of the Washington Arsenal, transmitting a statement of the distribution of money among the sufferers by the recent explosion at the Arsenal. This was laid on the table.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The constitutional amendment passed by the Senate yesterday was reported to the House with amendments, in which its concurrence was requested.

DEBATE ON THE MESSAGE.

The Speaker announced that, under the order of the House, no business was in order except debate as in Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. BURLEIGH, Dakota, addressed the House in favor of the removal of Indians from the mineral lands of the Northwestern Territories, and their permanent location on certain districts in Dakota and Montana Territories.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said he was not very well informed as to the manner in which the Indian affairs of this Government had been conducted, but he had been long of the opinion that the Indians had been more "sinned against than sinning." He proceeded to read extracts from speeches made by two Indian chiefs before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, charging all sorts of frauds and corruption against one BURLEIGH, an Indian Agent, who turned out to be the present delegate from Dakota, who had just addressed the House.

Mr. ALLISON made a few remarks, repelling the insinuations against the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contained in the speech of Mr. BURLEIGH.

Mr. CLARKE, of Ohio, made a speech on the subject of reconstruction, taking the Congressional view of the question.

Mr. VAN AERNAM followed on the same side.

Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice that on Wednesday next the Senate amendments would be called up for action by the House.

Mr. GARFIELD presented memorials from the Boards of Levee Commissioners of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, in behalf of the people of these States, asking national aid and assistance in the reconstruction of the Levees on the Mississippi River, which were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House at 3:30 o'clock adjourned.

The Anti-Irish Irishmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You very justly discriminate as between the Fenian adventurers, on the one hand, and the Irish race, both at home and abroad, on the other. Fenianism is manifestly a lawless thing in its origin, agencies and objects. It is about as really Irish or Irish-American as Copperheadism is American; not a whit moreso. It is utterly at variance with the convictions of right and duty of the great majority, not only of the people of Ireland proper, but of the Irish-American element,—of all of that portion of this important element which is self-reliant, faithful to obligations of honor and conscience, and determined to share the responsibilities, as well as enjoy the privileges of citizenship. The eminent Irish-Americans named by you, as hostile to Fenianism, though staunch friends of Irish nationality, are the true representatives of their people, and are so recognized by all of this people worthy of a moment's consideration. Of the thoroughly republicanized Irish-American element, other noble representatives might be named, such as Gens. SHIELDS, LALOR, MEAGHER, CONNOR, and scores of their gallant brother-soldiers of Irish birth or origin. There are representative Irish-Americans of character, capacity and proved devotion to the institutions of the country, which, in conformity with their sworn obligations, they uniformly and justly recognize as their own. *They are not Fenians.*

ANTI-HUMBUG.

The Countermarching Regiment.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your very appropriate reference to the arrogance and presumption of the Fenian leaders, you say of a boast of the Fenian Chiefs, that it "was only wanting—and especially the reference to Bull Run, where it is of record that at least one regiment demanded to be mustered out of their ninety days' service, the day *before* the battle, and actually countermarched 'to the music of the enemy's cannon'—to complete this latest picture of Fenian assurance."

This, doubtless, means that the regiment referred to was composed of Irish-Americans. If so, it is an error. The regiment alluded to, as your own files will show, was a militia organization from this City, composed almost exclusively of native born citizens, who doubtless would almost as soon be called cowards, as "Irishmen." The only distinctively Irish-American regiments at Bull Run, were the Thirty-seventh and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers. These organizations never made any such application, as that of which you speak. The Sixty-ninth (Irish), Seventy-first (American), and Seventy-ninth (Scotch) regiments, of this City, neither asked to be mustered out before the battle, nor shirked their duty on the battle-field.

JUSTICE.

A Spirited Little Affair.

The following transcript of a letter received yesterday by the California mail tells its own story:

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, May 19, 1866.

San Juan and Nevada stage robbed at 4 A. M. of $3,000; reward offered at 7 A. M.; robbers shot and all the money recovered 2 P. M.; Coroner's inquest 3 P. M.; funeral of the thieves 6 P. M.

The above programme of a "spirited little affair" came off on the 15th of May. First part of programme not so pleasant as the last.

A. B. F.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALLEMANNIA.

No Change in the Political Situation.

All the Great Powers Reported to Have Agreed to a Conference.

But Faint Hopes of the Maintenance of Peace.

Italy Refuses to Suspend Her Warlike Preparations.

Austria Prepared for Immediate Hostilities.

The Moniteur Denies the Existence of a Secret Treaty with Prussia and Italy.

The Steamship *Allemannia*, from Southampton on the 30th of May, arrived here early this morning.

The steamship *William Penn*, thirteen days from New-York, for London, put into Plymouth on the 28th, short of coals.

The *Palmyra*, steamer, from New-York, arrived off the Fastret.

The *Shanghai*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth May 26th.

The *City of Paris* and the *Peruvian* arrived at Liverpool on the 27th.

Cholera has entirely disappeared from Liverpool.

AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

A Short Walk in Prussia—Agreeable Aspect of the Country—Popular Welsinted Games—What a Pedestrian Traveler Sees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTSDAM, Prussia, Friday, May 23, 1866.

Day before yesterday I was in Wittenberg, the birthplace of the Reformation, and after having looked through the exceedingly interesting sights that are there to be seen, I started on foot to this place. There is an immense moat surrounding the city, and inside of it a wall so high that carriages pass through it in a tunnel, and it has lately received a large accession to its garrison in view of the probability of a war. As I passed out through this tunnel I was halted by the guard, who wanted to see if I had in my little haversack anything that might disturb the peace of His Majesty's dominions. Close by the moat stands the "Luther Oak," a small spreading oak, surrounded by a fence, marking the spot where LUTHER burned the bull of the Pope.

The road leads out toward Potsdam through a wide, rolling plain of very poor soil, cold, sandy, fatigued with centuries of cropping, and so thin and light that it looks blue. The rye stands thin on the ground, and not over a foot high, ranging from six to fifteen inches, though it is fully headed out, and it, too, in its poverty actually looks blue. In this part of Prussia, at least, it is the prevailing crop, almost the only crop; it is diversified here and there by patches of rape seed and oats.

But what a strange old country this to an American fresh from the great West. It is something like a prairie, for there are no fences nor any hedges, not even by the roadside nor around the houses, and yet it is too rolling for a prairie, and there are frequent patches of pine woods. For ten miles out of Wittenberg the soil is so poor and exhausted that not over one-half of it is cultivated—the rest lies useless, covered with furze and moss. In some places also it is swampy and mushy, and here the peasants dig the turf with which they kindle their fires. But over everything—air, earth and crops—spreads that blue appearance of which I spoke, betokening exhaustion and old age, reminding one—to use a very homely illustration—of the countenance of skimmed milk, or the Croton article, as compared with that coming from the rural regions.

The road is magnificent, cast up to a width sufficient for five wagons abreast, admirably macadamized in the centre, perfectly drained, and planted on either side with a row of poplars (German, *papple*.) They were evidently planted a century or more ago, as they are from fifty to eighty feet high, beautifully symmetrical and cylindrical throughout. They stretch from Wittenberg here—forty-six miles—and it is so all through Prussia. One's progress through this grand old colonnade is like a continual triumphal march. What must it have been in the days of post-coaches, when the kings were whirled through these regions in swift coaches? Railroads are tame in comparison. In some places the poplars are wanting, and there the people have planted thickly those trees that were more useful to them, the apple and the cherry. I suppose that since royalty has had so little occasion to pass through here, traveling rather by rail, the wants of the poor peasantry have been a little more consulted or indulged than the tastes and pleasure of the King.

Everything about me is strange and full of novelty. There are no divisions whatever to mark the boundaries of separate farms. Neither can you properly call farms the diminutive patches that are cultivated here. It is very rare that one man owns more than two acres in one piece. It is here one acre, and there two or three, and yonder two or three more, and it is all parceled out, like so many gardens, into long strips, convenient for plowing. Here you will see an acre or two of rye; on the other side an equal amount of the rape-seed plant, its yellow blossoms contrasting beautifully with the green; and beside that another strip of rye, or fresh-plowed land or heath, perhaps, or of artificial pine woods. It would, one would think, be much more convenient to have all these little patches collected into one large field. But there is no ground wasted for fences, and very little even for roads. Aside from the few main turnpikes that lead from one village to another, there are no roads. Every one drives where he chooses over his own land, though there are occasionally narrow strips left, by common consent, where many ownerships are crowded together. Here, too, there are no natural forests; none but those planted by man, and these are in almost all cases of pine. They are planted in rows about as our farmers plant corn, and as they gradually attain a larger growth, are thinned out to a proper stand, and the finest allowed to grow for timber. For several years at first they are plowed as any other crop, two or three times a year. After that every stick, even the smallest twig that falls to the ground, is carefully collected by the peasant women in baskets, and saved for fuel. I have even seen men on their knees going through these forests when they had grown to be fifteen feet high, pulling out the weeds, and carrying them out by the apronful. From this it may be imagined how perfectly neat and well kept these forests are; indeed, they are so clean and so precise that one tires in looking at them, and is afraid to invade them lest he should disturb the arrangement of matters.

It was late in the afternoon when I set out; so, after making a march of about thirteen miles, I approached a little house, calling itself a "guest-house," in a small village, and asked for quarters, but could get no room. It was late and I was tired, but there was no help for it. I must needs go three miles further before I found another. At last I reached the "guest-house of the green linden," and "joyfully I drew nigh" and entered. It was a sorry prospect for the night. The house was a little brick one-story affair, with steep tiled roof, funny little square hinged windows, and covered on the outside with pea-green stucco, over which climbed some vines. Inside were four small low rooms, plastered with a singular sprinkling of green and yellow mortar, and in the principal one were two unpainted tables, benches around the sides, and a well-sanded floor. At one of these tables sat four men, intensely absorbed with cards, gambling for groschens, and having beside them a capacious goblet, not less than eight inches in depth, of strong beer. Around them were eight or ten others, old and young, all peasants of the village, many of them clad in very long coats made of sheepskin, with the wool on the inside, and as eagerly watching the result as the players themselves. The landlord was among them, and it was with difficulty that I could secure even the smallest part of his attention, to make known my wants. Here, also, I learned that I could get no room, nor even a bed, but that I could have supper and a bundle of clean rye-straw. There was no other resort; so I ordered him to bring me what he had, which was a brown mug of very good coffee and some moderately good wheat bread. It was the second day of the feast of Whitsunside, else I should have got only rye bread, as the country people cannot afford wheat bread except on festival days. So I learned afterward.

After awhile the game was ended, and then the players, finding that I was an American, and learning that I was traveling on foot, gathered about me with the most childlike wonder. They were all confident that Prussia and Austria must have a war, though they deprecated it, and were incredulous when I told them there was little probability of it. They were particularly anxious to hear about the wonderful America, and I was much amused, as I have several times before been, and not well pleased to find the impression still prevailing among the masses of the Germans that our war is not yet ended. I confess it is not a flattering thing to Americans to find that the noise of the miserable partisan warfare that the politicians are making on the President has sounded so loudly in Europe that the people have mistaken it for a prolongation of the war of weapons. It is nevertheless true, and the surprise of these simple people was only equaled by their satisfaction when I assured them that the war was ended fully a year ago.

There is another curious belief which these good people have, that is somewhat amusing, and that is, (often I have found it so,) that we in America have almost a Babel of languages. They have the impression that so many foreigners have emigrated to America that they have seriously corrupted and mixed the languages of the land; that the German is nearly, if not quite, on a par with the English, and that close after these come the French, the Spanish and the Portuguese. The wonder of some is not small when they learn that the immigrating Germans learn much more English than the Americans do of German.

One by one they dispersed, and by 9:30 o'clock all were gone, each one as he left shaking hands with all in the room, not excepting myself, and bidding him "adieu." Every one had a meerschaum with a long, crooked stem, and a deep bowl of porcelain, painted with German landscape scenes, and these had been used incessantly, so that the air was dense with smoke. When the landlord and I were alone he brought in a large bundle of clean rye straw, spread on it a cloak, took my passport, (it is the first time I have been asked for it in Germany,) and left me alone. In the next room a scullion of the house slept soundly on a bench, with a huge loaf of rye bread for a pillow, and his snoring and the fleas kept me long awake and made the night tedious.

In the morning the landlord brought me my passport and a repetition of the evening's bill of fare, and for the whole, together with lodging, I paid five and a half groochens, (twelve cents,) and went on my way. I set my face steadfastly toward Potsdam, determined that another night should not see me camped on rye straw, and under so thick an enveloping canopy of the fumes of German fine-cut.

Early in the forenoon I passed through the picturesque village of Treuenbritzen, with its long crooked streets, scarcely two houses being in range, its fanciful pea-green stucco and steep roofs, its droves of geese and swine being driven out to pasture, and its multitudinous barking dogs. People see plainly that I am a foreigner, and cast at me many a curious, sly glance, and whisper as I pass; but when I ask any of them the road I should take, or questions of information, they take the greatest pains to satisfy me, and often go much out of their way to point out to me what I am seeking. Beyond the village I meet scores of peasants coming on foot to market. The women wear short woolen dresses and close thick hoods, while they carry on their backs, strapped on like a knapsack, baskets of produce, generally to the amount of two or three bushels, and of such weight that they stoop far over in walking. Sometimes they carry in these a hundred and more pounds, and yet they trudge along with great alacrity. Many of them are barefoot, but most of them wear thick wooden soles, kept on the foot by sufficient leather to cover the toes, and with these they shuffle along, making a superfluous dust. The men carry nothing, or at most a mere bundle slung over the shoulder, and everybody seems to consider this as nothing improper, as a mere matter of course. In fact, I have never yet seen a man carrying one of those huge baskets of which I speak.

The country through which I pass to-day is better than yesterday; there is less of it lying waste and the crop of rye grows much higher. The little farm villages are much more frequent and there are more people at work in the fields. There are fewer spaces also, appropriated to pine woods. In some of the fields I see men harrowing in a manner I have not noticed among our American farmers, and I am not sure that it is not an improvement. The driver has before him a single horse which draws one harrow, while a second is hitched by the halter to the end of the single-tree of the leader and draws another harrow, thus making a double track. On the other hand there are teams on the road in numbers, which must have originated in a pure spirit of awkwardness. For instance, I have hundreds of times seen one horse hitched beside a single tongue intended for two, and which continually battered his legs. Frequently, also, there are three hitched abreast and sometimes four. The drivers seem afraid to have them so far out of their reach, and if they double spans they put a man on the ground to drive the forward span or set on astride. The Germans have excellent horses, particularly farm-horses, large, strong, well-built and well-kept, but they certainly are not skillful either in riding or driving them.

At Beelitz I made a wonderfully copious dinner on swine-flesh (the trichina sensation has no terrors here in Germany, for the people use pork without stint,) potatoes, rye-bread, butter, fruit and Swiss cheese, and paid therefor ten cents.

The afternoon was much a repetition of the previous one. I got to Potsdam at 6, having made forty-six miles in eleven hours and fifty-five minutes of actual travel. I shall walk more in Prussia.

SEGREX.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

The Proposed Conference.

The *Moniteur* of May 26 confirms the dispatch by the English, French, and Russian Cabinets of the Notes for the assembly of a Conference, which will meet in Paris at the earliest possible date.

A telegram from Paris of May 28 says:

Identical notes have been dispatched by England, France and Russia to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort and Florence. The invitations are said to have been favorably received, and it is believed that the representatives of the different Powers will shortly assemble in Paris.

Count MENSDORFF is stated to have declared to the French Ambassador in Vienna, previous to his departure for Paris, that Austria would only take part in the Congress provided the recognition of legitimate rights and existing treaties formed the basis of its deliberations. Austria is reported to have accepted the Treaty of Vienna as the basis for negotiation on the subject of the Elbe Duchies.

La France of Sunday evening says: "The first communication exchanged with the Powers between whom differences exist leaves no doubt upon their determination to take part in the Conference."

The *Pays* states that it is possible that the Conference may become a Congress to which the other Powers would consequently be invited. The same journal proceeds to review the elements of a peaceful settlement, which it considers to be the following: "The exchange of Venetia for an equivalent territory on the Adriatic, the annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Prussia under the reservation of the restitution of Northern Schleswig to Denmark, and the erection of the Rhine territories into a separate German State, forming part of the Confederation, as a consequence of Federal reform."

A Vienna dispatch of May 27 says:

"Public opinion is divided here to-day with respect to the result to be expected from the Conference. The most prevalent feeling is one of distrust and an expectation that war cannot be avoided.

The note of the French Government inviting Austria to the Conference has arrived here, and will have been delivered to-day. The invitation states as the object of the Conference 'the maintenance of peace in Germany and Italy.'"

It is stated that Austria would be represented at the Conference by Count MENSDORFF, accompanied by Herr VON BIEGELEBEN and the Austrian ambassador at Paris, Prince METTERNICH.

According to another report the Ambassadors at Paris would alone represent their respective States.

A Berlin dispatch of May 27 says:

Baron DE KUBECK, President of the Federal Diet, cannot represent the Germanic Confederation at the Conference, he being the Ambassador of Austria at the Diet. The Confederation will be represented by a diplomatist belonging to one of the Secondary States. Prussia favors the choice of Baron VON DER PFORDTEN, Minister of Bavaria, but his acceptation is doubtful.

A Brussels dispatch of May 26 says:

The following information has been received here from high quarters in Paris:

In a conversation two days ago Lord COWLEY said that the Conference could not prevent war.

Among other projects for the settlement of the Venetian question, one is that Austria shall cede a part of the Quadrilateral, with the adjacent territory, so as to place her in a less threatening situation toward Italy, and give the latter a fortified frontier. But in exchange for this, Austria would require territorial compensation.

Austria begins to think why she should continue to oppose Russia in the Eastern question. She has done so hitherto as the policeman of Europe, and has thereby made Russia hostile to her, without, however, gaining the support of Europe in her difficulties. If, she says, she were to give Russia a *carte blanche* in the East she would make a friend of her, and could then defy the Western Powers and Italy.

The Great Powers have determined to keep the Danubian question as quiet as possible for the moment; this is undoubtedly a sort of check for Russia, who wished to see Turkey authorized to intervene, and a kind of success for Prussia and France, who are believed to favor Prince HOHENZOLLERN. In Russian, Austrian and Turkish circles a different result was anticipated.

It is stated that the instructions received from the Prussian Government by Count GOLTZ, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, were to the effect that Prussia would accept the invitation to the Conference on the condition that its decisions should not be binding, and that its duration should be as short as possible, on account of the armaments which are being maintained. The *Austrian Gazette* says: "Austria will join the Conference, but without prejudice to her rights and honor. She will not put forward any claims with her troops under arms, but, on the other hand, she will not disarm in the face of the pretensions of other Powers."

The latest dispatches say that Austria accepts the invitation to attend the Paris Conference. Italy also accepts, but will not suspend her armaments. She engages to make no attack during the Conference.

France and Other Powers.

A Paris dispatch of May 27, says:

"The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following: 'Several foreign journals have asserted the existence of a secret treaty between France, Prussia and Italy, by which, in the event of war, Prussia undertook to cede the Rhine Provinces to France, and Italy the Island of Sardinia.

"We are bound to declare that these suppositions are false in every point. The French Government has entered into no engagements of any kind with foreign Powers.

Austrian Preparations for War.

The Vienna papers state that the Emperor, in reviewing the troops, on the 26th, said that the warlike enthusiasm of the Austrian army was one of the great elements for the maintenance of peace, and would be equally beneficial in the event of war.

Rumors are again current in Vienna relative to a plan of the Italian party of action for invading Dalmatia.

Prussia and Italy are said to have declared, through their representatives at Paris, that they would postpone any hostile movement until the Congress shall have proved to be a failure.

The Emperor again reviewed the troops, and delivered an address to the officers.

A telegram from Glatz states that Prussian troops are now concentrated there and at Landshut.

The Position of Bavaria.

The Bavarian Chambers were opened May 27th by the King in person. His Majesty said: "Differences have arisen between two powerful members of the German Federation, and their armies, arrayed for battle, stand opposed to one another. I have been earnestly endeavoring to maintain peace. I will not relinquish all hope that the curse of civil war may be averted from Germany, and that a settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question on the basis of right and a timely reform of the Constitution, under the coöperation of a National Assembly representing our great Fatherland, may soon give us a lasting peace. At all events, Bavaria must be in a position defend her own honor, the maintenance of the rights of the Diet, the interests of Germany and her own independence. For these reasons I have ordered the mobilization of the army and convoked the Chambers, in order that, with their approval, I may take such measures as may be required for the fulfilment of the task before us.

War Preparations in Italy.

A telegram from Florence of May 26 says: The Minister of War has addressed a report to the King proposing that a certain number of fortresses should be dismantled. He also points out the necessity for executing certain works of fortification destined to complete the principal fortified places upon the frontiers, in order to render them secure against the destructive effects of the new artillery. All proceeds accruing to the Government from the sale of ground or war material, consequent upon the dismantling of some places, would be applied for the prosecution of the above-mentioned works.

The Florence *Opinione* publishes an article in which it expresses approval of the vote passed by the Congress of German Deputies, recently held at Frankfort, in favor of the strict neutrality of the Middle States in the event of war between Austria and Prussia. This neutrality, adds the *Opinione*, is destined to secure the interests of Germany. An alliance of the Middle States with Austria would give rise to unfortunate participations in questions which should remain exclusively German.

A dispatch from Milan, states the official notification ordering a second conscription for 1866, had produced great popular discontent in Venetia.

The Railway Administration has received orders to make arrangements for the conveyance of 30,000 sacks of flour.

Rumors are current that a forced loan was about to be raised.

Opening of the Saxon Diet.

The Saxon Csambers were opened by the King on May 28. In the course of his speech he said: "I have endeadored, in common with other German Confederate States, to preserve the peace of Germany. For this purpose it was indispensable for Saxony to make arrangements in order to be able to place her available forces at the disposal of the Confederation."

GENERAL NEWS.

Proceedings of the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 28, the order of the day having been read, Mr. BOUVERIE's instruction was agreed to without discussion, and Sir R. KNIGHTLY moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to make provision for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.

Mr. GLADSTONE, while admitting that the present law was not satisfactory, argued that the subject could not be conveniently dealt with in the bill, reminding the House that no Reform Bill had ever attempted to deal with this branch of the subject, and suggesting that it would be better to wait until the reports of the Commissioners, recently issued, were presented.

Mr. BRIGHT energetically denounced the motion as tending in its result, if not by its object, so to cumber the bill that it could not pass this session. Bribery could not be prevented by punishment, but only by the ballot and large constituencies.

The House divided on Sir R. KNIGHTLY's motion. For the motion, 248; against, 238. Majority against the Government, 10.

Capt. HAYTER moved a resolution, committing the House to the opinion that the system of grouping proposed in the present Bill for the Redistribution of Seats is neither convenient nor equitable.

An animated discussion followed, and the debate was adjourned.

The Principalities.

The Brussels *Independance Belge* publishes a telegram from London stating that Russia, who had hitherto been opposed to the choice of a foreign Prince as HOSPODOR of Roumania by the inhabitants, has not yet protested against the election of Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern. This fact has created a great sensation in diplomatic circles.

A telegram from Vienna of May 27 says: According to advices received here, the Porte has sent a notification to the Great Powers announcing the immediate occupation of the Danubian Principalities by a Turkish force. The nomination of the commanders of the staff and the choice of the headquarters of the army of occupation have been already made.

M. D. GHOKA has left Bucharest for Vienna, the bearer of a letter for the Emperor from Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Prince a civil list of 100,000 ducats, but he only consented to accept the sum necessary for the maintenance of his household.

The Prince leaves Bucharest for Moldavia on the 28th.

Prince CHARLES has officially notified the foreign Powers of his having ascended the throne of the Principalities, but up to the present time he has not received recognition from any foreign Government.

The representatives of Turkey have received orders not to carry into effect their instructions to notify to the Governments to which they are accredited, the intention of Turkey to occupy the Principalities. This change in the resolution of Turkey is partly ascribed to Prince CHARLES' letter to the Sultan, and partly to the declarations of Russia and France against Turkish intervention, and also to the desire expressed by France that events should be allowed to develop themselves in Roumania.

The Public Debt of Austria.

The report of the Committee for the control of the public debt for the financial year, 1865, has been published. Respecting the financial operations the report speaks unfavorable. The Committee point out that the loan of November, 1865, was contracted upon the most unfavorable and onerous conditions, and has increased the financial difficulties of the Empire. In conclusion, the Committee strongly urge that the coöperation in the management of public finance of the national representation, which has only been provisionally suspended, can no longer be dispensed with without the greatest detriment to the public interests, particularly in view of the imminent danger of war.

The reëstablishment of a control of the public debt by the Reichsrath is therefore absolutely necessary, and should no longer be delayed.

The custom-houses on the Austrian frontier, which up to the present time have been managed by a mixed staff of Austrian and Prussian officials, will be separated, so that they will form two distinct establishments.

The Vienna official journal publishes an article upon the report of the Committee for the control of the Public Debt, which urged the necessity for the early assembly of the Reichsrath.

It is semi-officially stated that Austria will oppose the claims of the Duke of OLDENBURG to the Duchy of Holstein.

Gen. Beauregard in Liverpool.

Gen. BEAUREGARD visited the Liverpool Exchange on Monday, where, his presence becoming known, great interest was excited, and the news-room rapidly filled. He was applauded on leaving, and considerable numbers followed him through the streets. It is said that the object of the General's visit to England is to advance a railroad project in the United States.

Spain.

A dispatch from Madrid of May 27 says: Señor Bermudez de Castro, Foreign Minister, has addressed a circular to the Spanish representatives abroad, explaining the grounds of the bombardment of Valparaiso. The Minister says that Spain has always been ready to sign an honorable peace.

France.

Paris merchants have suspended all fresh operations, and are keeping their capital to be prepared for any emergency. The warlike announcements from various parts of Europe, still cause great apprehension among all classes of tradesmen.

Holland.

A new Ministry has been formed.

Japan.

Intelligence from Japan announces that the Custom's Tariff has been satisfactorily arranged.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

STOPPAGE OF THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The undersigned Directors of the Consolidated Bank of London, (limited,) not having had time to communicate with their colleagues, have taken on themselves the grave responsibility of closing it, as the only just and honorable course under the following circumstances:

In their recent arrangement with the Bank of London the directors determined from the first to take no liabilities on behalf of that bank, except such as were fully covered by available assets placed in their hands; but they have since found that serious errors existed in the list of assets submitted to them, in consequence of which they felt compelled on Saturday evening last to give notice to the Bank of London that they no longer held themselves bound by the arrangement. At the same time, a suit was commenced in chancery to have it declared that the arrangement involved an undue preference of certain classes of the creditors of the Bank of London, and an interim order was made by the Court on that principle, notwithstanding that the undersigned had been advised by two eminent counsel that the arrangement was not open to such objection.

The difficulties arising out of this state of things, combined with what had already been done under the arrangement, have occupied the earnest attention of the undersigned during the whole of to-day and they have been led to the painful conclusion that it would not be possible to conduct the business of the Consolidated Bank in the face of those difficulties without contracting further engagements to an extent which would have compromised the interest of their customers.

The undersigned have the satisfaction of stating that they have ample assets of the Bank of England to meet all obligations actually incurred by this bank under the recent arrangement. Apart from that arrangement the Consolidated Bank was financially so strong that no difficulty would have been experienced in conducting its operations, and the Directors have now in their hands the whole of the assets of this bank in an almost immediately available form."

This is signed by eight Directors.

The authorized capital was £2,000,000, of which £1,500,000 was subscribed, and £600,000 paid up.

The *Times* says: Frankfort advices mention that, while all other stocks are dull American Bonds are still well supported, as there are outstanding accounts to be closed by speculators, while the public continue to invest. These purchases, however, are to a great degree balanced by sales pressed on Berlin account, where the lamentable state of business compels realizations. Money in the Frankfort Stock market is very easy, and considerably below Bank rates. The foreign exchanges are unprecedentedly low. Bills on London are in abundance, as they come for remittances against bonds sold at New-York and for May dividends, the regular sale for such bills to the trade for manufactured goods and produce being now very restricted.

The *Times* City article of Tuesday, May 29, says: The closing of the Consolidated Bank entirely checked the general recovery that had seemed certain, and the regret occasioned has been especially severe, from the fact of the disaster having been incurred by one of the most extraordinary errors ever committed by men of business intrusted with the property of others. Consols closed at 86⅞@87⅛.

The *Times* says: "The history of the stoppage of the Consolidated Bank seems the most singular ever presented. That the directors must have earnestly desired to act for the best cannot be doubted; but it may be questioned if a similar sacrifice of property was ever effected with such rapidity, or under circumstances less rational."

Illinois Central and Erie paid up shares further improved 1¼; ditto 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds declined 1¼. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 3. United States (5-20) relapsed ½.

The *Times* City article of Wednesday, May 30, says: The English funds were firm; Consols closed at 87⅜@87⅝.

The hope of war being avoided is only among the minority.

French Rentes, 64f. 55 centimes.

Fives-Twenties recovered 1¼; Virginia Sixes, Illinois Central Shares, and Erie paid-up Shares advanced, respectively, 1, 1, 2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 28 AND 29.

The sales for the two days amount to 20,000 bales, 6,000 on speculation. American advanced ⅛d. ₱ lb.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MAY 29.

Wheat and Flour unchanged. Indian Corn in request. Mixed American 30s.@30s. 3d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MAY 28.

Market dull, at a decline of 2s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—MAY 29.

SUGAR flat. COFFEE unaltered. RICE lower. TALLOW irregular at 42s.

How the Ladies Dressed Their Hair in Ancient Times.

From the Galaxy for June 15.

If we closely compare some particular fashion of those remote days with the fashion of our own time, we shall be surprised to notice the slightness of the difference in taste. Take, for instance, the mode of arranging the hair. But before all, take the hair itself. Yes, take it, touch it, handle it, look at it long, till you make sure of its color. It is the very color we admire so much to-day—red hair; blonde hair and blonde women were then as much admired, and as much sought after, as the choicest blonde blossoms of our drawing-rooms of to-day. So great was the preference given to blonde and yellow and red hair, that all sorts of toilet artifices were resorted to, to obtain from drugs and ointments the one color which painters and poets still delight to picture in their softest dreams of fair women. We beg pardon of all the magnificent Junos whose black tresses match the night. Had they lived in that carnival of luxury they would, no doubt, have done what some of them try to do now. They would have used dyes.

The Pompeian women obtained from the East an unguent with which they saturated their hair, and then sat for hours in the sun until the foreign substance was dried in, and the hair was transformed. Sometimes the process took days to be perfected, and then if the lady had so large a circle of acquaintances that she could secure no privacy in her city house, she betook herself to the country, and remained there till her hair was made more silken and more rich with golden hue.

The mode of dressing the hair varied as it varies with us, fashion being more of an arbitress than taste in that important detail of woman's costume. "Rats" and cushions were skillfully adjusted by the slave *coiffeuse* to the head of her mistress, and we find some traces of the waterfall. Curls seem to have been the favorite style of dressing the hair for a time—curls thrown back of the head and flowing on the neck, such as we call Grecian curls. Wearing the hair in a large knot on the summit of the head, or in short ringlets around the forehead, was also a favorite mode with the exquisites of those days of exquisite elegance. But what adorned most the head of the Pompeian belle were the jeweled combs and the jeweled pins which they used to fasten their hair. Some of those are marvelously beautiful—not in color only, but in poetical design. One of those pins found in Herculaneum, and about seven or eight inches long, is surmounted by a Venus chiseled in gold; she is twisting her hair, and looks at herself in a mirror held by Cupid. Another is ornamented with a small figure of Psyche kissing Love. Another is still more beautiful, being the workmanship of some Greek jeweler. It represents the Goddess of Plenty caressing a dolphin, while her head is surmounted by two horns, symbols of consecration to the Goddess Isis. The jeweled pins are, perhaps, the most interesting feature of a woman's *parure*. They seem to have been selected with such dainty care as best harmonized with the occasion in which they were worn; showing at once that the symbols they represented were not overlooked, nor their poetical meaning unremembered.

We moderns cannot admire those pins without wonder at the perfect taste which the Pagan artist used in forming the least trifle. Would it be possible to use with more effect or with more grace so small a space as the head of a pin for the hair? Could any more graceful idea be expressed than that of the God of Love rendering to his mother the same service that slaves and infatuated lovers render to their mistresses?

Our aigrettes, our diamond constellations, and our koh-i-noors are very beautiful, but among all our modern designs for jewels and *parures*, none awaken in our mind associations of ideas so exquisite as those suggested by the taste of those graceful pagans.

Young girls in Pompeii wore nets, and exercised the charming capriciousness of their fickle taste in choice of color, texture and style. Some of them were made of gold thread studded with pearls and other precious stones.

When looking into the profuse luxury of that vanished life of centuries ago, we must acknowledge the superiority in inventive fancy and elegant taste of those pagan men and women. For even the most insignificant trifles that seemed to decorate their houses or adorn their persons, reveal in the graceful variety of their forms a richness of fancy that shames our modern refinement into silence. What are the crystal arrows, the crystal drops, the inlaid combs or filagree butterflies that our women wear, compared with the elegance of the ornaments which made the Pompeian women so beautiful, and so glad in their beauty? And how can we wonder at that, when we think that the State disdained to give laws in regard to the dress of women, so as to make it a part of its magnificent pride? Many a Christian Government has legislated religion and established and adjusted divine mysteries by law: but in Rome the Senate ordered that the slave-woman hair-dressers should remain such a time as apprentices, so as to become skillful in their art. OVID does not fail to tell us a good deal about it, nor about the importance some of those hair-dressers acquired when, after months of labor, they became expert in making the cushion named *tutulus*, which the ladies wore on the summit of their head, and around which centered all the whims of the reigning fashion.

After Rome had become the magnetic centre of civilization, where all the nations gathered who pretended to refinement or luxury, the mode of wearing the hair at once changed, and those women who had before ignored foreign fashions adopted all the extremes of Greek extravagance. Then it was that they began to mingle strings of pearls in their hair, like the Eastern women. Whenever women entered a temple consecrated to Egyptian divinities, they wore a profusion of lotus flowers or wheat in their hair, as emblematic of the fecundity of nature. And, as in these wild days of fashionable paganism, Italy became enveloped in the sensuous worship of Isis, the fashion soon prevailed for women of rank and position to adopt every novel arrangement of the hair that was imported from abroad.

The conquest of the Germanic tribes brought in the most fantastic modes and influenced much the feminine taste of Rome, and it was under that influence that gold-dust was generally used as hair-powder by fashionable women.

Nothing is more natural than that women of fashion should create a fashion by their simple preference or taste, just as is done in our day. And just as naturally, as soon as that fashion has lost, by general prevalence, the distinction which is its greatest charm, another newer one is tried, discussed and adopted. Natural flowers were a favorite ornament for the hair. The Roman belles wore wreaths of flowers—always fragrant flowers—at their evening entertainments. They also wore chaplets of flowers around the neck and bosom, so as to inhale the delicious odor which, when yielded by the head-wreath, must be lost to the wearer. A singular fastidiousness forbade all women to appear in public by daylight with flowers upon them. They might not even carry bouquets under legal penalty. Was it because they might have been considered as victims? Those flower-wreaths and chaplets were woven with exquisite art, and always intended to be symbolical when sent, half withered and yet fragrant, to some bashful favorite. Fresh flowers would not have been welcomed by the jealous suitor, who loved to imagine that he found something of her whom he adored in the fast-drooping and finger-crumpled petals which had mingled with her beauty. It was also the custom to complete a message of love and to fix a rendezvous by forwarding either apples or figs bitten into. To-day, in the East, ladies still wear chaplets of orange-blossoms around their olive-skinned shoulders, and fall asleep caressed by the faint, languid odor.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

952.933 Dollars in Treasure.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. GRAY, from Aspinwall May 1, with merchandise and passengers to Pacific Mail steamship Company, arrived yesterday morning. On the 4th inst., lat. 24 deg., lon. 74 deg. 35 min., passed schooner *Valeria*, bound North. June 5, passed steamship *Arizona*, hence for Aspinwall.

SPECIE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$33,408 67	Panama R. R. Co.	$10,236 20
J. W. Seligman & Co.	192,300 00	Eureka Lake & Yuba Land Co.	20,127 99
Eugene Kelly & Co.	11,100 00	Total	$949,908 00
Bacon & Russell	12,431 79	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	82,408 89	Isaacs & Arch	$500 00
Aug. Belmont & Co.	40,000 00	Wm. Young	400 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	73,000 00	Trenor & Colgate	1,527 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	69,411 21	P. P. Walling	600 00
Lees & Waller	443,000 00	Total	$952,933 00

SOUTH AMERICA.

Nothing Further from the Spanish Fleet—Reception of Dictator Prado.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, June 1, 1866.

By the British steamship *Pacific*, we have dates from Valparaiso to the 10th and from Callao and Lima to the 22d May. The news is unimportant.

Chili.

Business continues to improve in Valparaiso. Nothing has been heard of the Spanish fleet since it went to Callao. No doubt it went to Montevideo.

Peru.

No news from the Peruvian iron-clad ships *Huescar* and *Independence* has been received since they left Brazil.

The Lima papers contain long accounts of the brilliant reception given to Dictator PRADO, (an account of which I sent you by last steamer,) by the people on Sunday, the 13th. In the evening Gen. HARVEY, United States Minister, and Acting Rear Admiral PEARSON accompanied the Dictator in his own coach to the Palace. Col. PRADO had made an official visit to Admiral PEARSON on the *Powhatan*.

Gen. CASTILLO had arrived in Lima from Europe and Panama, and been well received in Government circles.

The French Minister M. LESSEPS requested Dictator PRADO to retract that portion of his Sunday speech charging certain Governments with abandoning their subjects in Valparaiso and Callao during the bombardment. PRADO refused to retract, on the ground that the remarks emanated from him as a citizen and not as a ruler.

Admiral NUNEZ is charged in the papers with maliciously destroying the house and machine-shop of the screw [illegible] at San Lorenzo, and with tearing down poor fishermen's huts on the island before leaving Callao.

PANAMA.

Movements of Mosquera—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, June 1, 1866.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 6th May. Gen. MOSQUERA, President-elect, arrived at Honda, the head of the Magdalena, on the 13th May, and would reach Bogota on the 17th. It is reported that he will leave the present acting President, Señor ROJAS GARRIDO, in the executive chair, while he will take his seat as Senator, in order the better to push through Congress certain favorite measures of his. Col. FREYSE, Minister of Peru, had been received in public audience by the acting President. The latter was very guarded in his reply to the Minister's address, simply expressing the sympathy Colombia felt for Peru and Chili, and promising nothing more. The deficit in the Treasury for the three years commencing 1863, is a total of $1,364,092. It is proposed to consolidate all classes of the public debt into one sole debt. A proposition, asking the Executive to withdraw the *exequatur* of the French Consul at Panama, if it could be shown he acted as Spanish agent against Chili and Peru, passed the House of Representatives with only one dissenting vote. A project was presented to Congress authorizing the Executive to celebrate a contract reformatory of that of the 15th of April, 1850, upon the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. Reports of revolutions in the State of Antioquia do not gain any credit.

Col. GILBERT, Capt. WEST, and others of the Topographical Corps who came out from Washington under the patronage of Mr. SEWARD, to survey for the Colombian Government the River Magdalena, have finished their work, and returned to-day on the *New-York*. They report that the old time of fourteen days in getting up to the head navigable waters of the Magdalena, has been reduced one-half by the employment of shallow steamers, and that it can be reduced two or three days more by running these steamers by night as well as day. Passage, formerly $80 up the river, has been much reduced by the opposition boats, and freights have come down from $14 the *carga* of 200 pounds to $3 50. Business on the Magdalena and in the interior will be largely increased by these new facilities.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australia Royal Mail Company (limited) commenced their monthly trips from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th of the present month. Mr. W. G. SEALEY, the agent, is already in Panama. The run from Panama will occupy 28 days. The whole time from Southampton to Wellington will be 49 days—to Melbourne and Sydney, with a change of steamer at Wellington, 8 days more. Price of passage from Panama to Wellington £30 and £35—to Melbourne and Sydney £2 additional. Price of freight to Wellington £12 per ton measurement, and £10 for weight—£2 additional for Melbourne and Sidney.

The case of the Government against Mr. HERMANN, who sent a cargo of goods to the Spanish fleet, on the American steamer *Uncle Sam*, after giving a bond of $120,000 that he would not do so, has been carried up to the Federal Court at Bagota.

The large side-wheel steamer *Nouveau Monde*, (formerly the *Washington*, between St. Nazaire and New-York,) arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th, she having been transferred to the St. Nazaire, Vera Cruz and Aspinwall line. She made the run from France to Aspinwall in 18 days. On the 30th, an elegant entertainment, consisting of a dinner and ball, was given to the foreigners and principal natives of Panama and Aspinwall. The dinner was excellent, of course, and the dance one of the most pleasing that our beaux and belles have "assisted" at for a long time.

The Season at the White Mountains.

From the Springfield Republican.

The preparations for the coming season at the White Mountains are on a much larger scale than usual. Two wings have been added to the Profile House, doubling its capacity for guests. The Flume House will remain closed, as usual, this and the Profile House being owned by one Company, who find it more profitable to make additions to the latter, and let the former remain unoccupied. A new building has been erected just to the north of the Glen House, more than equal to the original in size, and connecting with it by a covered passage. The parlor and dining-room of the new building are each one hundred feet in length by forty-four in breadth. The Crawford House, the Pemigewasset at Plymouth, the Senter Harbor, the Kearsage at North Conway, the Alpine at Gorham, and Thayer's at Littleton, will all be found much the same as heretofore. The large hotel at South Conway has passed into new hands and been brushed up and refurnished, and will probably be found much more attractive than heretofore. The Waumbek House, on Jefferson Hill, has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and, commanding, as it does, a panorama of mountain scenery that can hardly be equaled this side of the Rocky Mountains, must prove a growing favorite. The Jackson Falls Hotel at Jackson has also been materially enlarged, and, from its location in the midst of the best fishing of the mountains, its proximity to various points of interest on the eastern side, the attentive courtesy and moderate charges of its landlord, will deservedly attract its share of custom. The hotel at Bethlehem has also been made more than three times as large as heretofore, and its rooms are already partly bespoken. Brabook's has passed into a new proprietorship, but we believe will remain for this season under the old management.

There is a new scheme of interest to White Mountain travelers. This is no less than the construction of a railroad from the west side to the summit of Mount Washington, to be used in connection with a new hotel upon or near the site of the old Fabyan House. The plan is that the new hotel shall be the largest and best among the mountains; and be approached by a continuation of the White Mountain Railroad from Littleton through Whitefield to Jefferson; that a turnpike road shall be built to Cold Spring on Mount Washington, and thence a railroad, of three miles in length, to the summit. It is said that no grade need be more than thirty degrees, while, under new patents, engines running by gear, and not by friction, can be made to haul cars up an ascent of forty-five degrees with ease and safety. The plan is all ciphered out on paper, and its principal promoter, SYLVESTER MARSH, is confident that it can be carried into execution before July of next year. At Thompson's, however, on the Glen House side, they snap their fingers at the scheme, and do not fear the threatened rivalry to their carriage road.

Affairs in Florida—Movements Against Peace and Restoration There.

Extract from a private letter, dated

FERNANDINA, Fla., May 30, 1866.

Mr. B. C. TRUMAN, special correspondent of the TIMES, is with us investigating the proceedings of the Direct Tax Commissioners for this State. The President could not have selected a better man for this duty. He is disposed to deal justly, and surely no honest man can complain of such an officer.

The combinations, emanating from Washington, to break down the President in his policy of reconstruction, are formidable throughout the South. Here in this town is a secret organization composed of whites and blacks whose avowed purpose is resistance to law—all law which does not spring from the ultra radical party in Congress. indeed, they have become a law unto themselves.

Mr. LINCOLN was my friend; I had known him nearly twenty years before he became President. During his term of office I had many interviews with him, touching the restoration of the revolted States, and particularly of Florida. I have failed to discover any departure from his plan by President JOHNSON, except, perhaps, that the latter is more stern and unyielding with the rebels than the former would have been.

I have an abiding faith that wiser councils will yet prevail. When CÆSAR and POMPEY had each a party, and Rome none, it was doomed to destruction.

Prevalence of the States Rights Doctrine.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

A case of considerable interest has recently occurred in Mississippi, in which an opinion was given as to the nature, on the part of the South, of the recent controversy, viz., whether it was a rebellion or a civil war. It came up on a suit to enforce the delivery of a certain amount of cotton, for which payment was made in advance, some time before the close of the war. The payment having been made in Confederate Treasury notes, the defendant refused to make the delivery, and set up, among other things, that the act of secession by the State of Mississippi, and confederation with other States, being in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no government was created by said Confederacy which could perform any binding act. The case was tried before Judge GEORGE R. CLAYTON, of the Sixth Judicial District, who ordered the delivery of the cotton, or its equivalent value. The manner in which the State rights doctrine still prevails is shown by the following extract from his decision:

"The citizens of this country live under two distinct governments, with clearly defined powers and expressed in written constitutions, and owe allegiance to each and obedience to the laws of each. We consider that the act of secession was not in violation of the Constitution of the United States. We consider that the citizen of the State, owing as he does partial allegiance to both governments, cannot commit the crime of treason when his action is controlled by State authority. The citizen of a State, owing permanent allegiance to the State Government, cannot be amenable to the General Government for rendering obedience to the authority of his State Government, notwithstanding by so doing he will violate his Federal allegiance. The late disastrous war then could not have been a simple rebellion. What was its character? It was a war between distinct sovereignties to settle a question of governmental power."

DIED

BAILIE.—At Port Chester, on Saturday, June 9, JAMES BAILIE, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his son, Samuel Bailie, at Port Chester, on Monday, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARTLETT.—At the residence of her sons, near Deer Park, Long Island, on Friday, June 8, MARTHA, widow of the late Dr. John B. Bartlett, of this City, aged 71 years.

Funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Chapel, in this City, on Monday, June 11, at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Col. Eugene Le Gal, are invited to attend. The remains will be deposited in the family vault in Boston.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DE BEVOISE.—At Astoria, Thursday, June 7, CHARLES DE BEVOISE, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, June 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., and at the Reformed Dutch Church at Newtown, L. I., at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at 34th-street ferry, Hunter's Point side, from 12 to 1½ o'clock.

FROST.—On Thursday, June 7, at Plainfield, N. J., GEORGIA WEEKS, wife of Luther W. Frost.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock Monday, June 11. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—On Friday, June 8, JAMES A. MOORE, aged 34 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 786 Washington-st.

NOAH.—On Thursday morning, June 7, at 1 o'clock, REBECCA E., relict of the late Major M. M. Noah.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 85 West 43d-st., on Sunday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PARREMORE.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, June 9, O. ERASMUS PARREMORE, aged 21 years, 5 months, and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday, June 11, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother, Francis S. Street, 4th-st., near Meserole-av., Greenpoint.

Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—wondrous scent!

Pure, rich, refreshing, healthful, permanent.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. HENRY SMITH, Special Agent, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864. HENRY SMITH, Special Agent, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want, and fill a place."
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A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. JENNIE MALENI, formerly with Dr. Petry, of Broadway, is now prepared to give his patent medicated sulphur baths. No. 467½ 8th-av., between 34th and 35th-sts.

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BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

A LECTURE EXPLAINING THE PRINCIPLES of astrology, or the art of foretelling future events, will be delivered by Dr. Broughton at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, this MONDAY EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

52D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE HALL southwest corner 52d-st. and 3d-av. has been neatly fitted up for public worship by a newly organized Baptist Congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject of discourse Sunday morning, June 10—"*Who Loved Me and gave Himself for Me.*" The influence of a personal appropriation of the love and sacrifice of Christ. Sunday evening—"*Whatsoever He Saith unto You, do it.*" The one rule of faith and practice for all the servants of Jesus.

CHRISTIAN UNION CONFERENCES.—In Rev. S. H. TYNG's Church, 42d-st. and Madison-av.; speakers, Rev. Drs. HASTINGS and J. T. DURYEA. Also at 4th-st. M. E. Church, Drs. FOSTER and RIDGEWAY speakers; hour, 8 P. M. Also in the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, corner of Clinton-st., 4 P. M.; speakers, Drs. THRALL, HODGE, THOMAS H. TAYLOR. Also, at 8 P. M., in the South Congregational Church, Court and Presidents sts.; speakers, Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, pastor and others.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts., New-York—Sermon SABBATH, June 10, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. SAMUEL F. FARMER, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Nature and Results of Entire Sanctification*; and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Power from on High.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.; seats free; strangers and others affectionately invited to attend.

CHAPEL OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., every SABBATH, at 4 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.; this service is preparatory to the removal of the Central Presbyterian Church from its present location in Broome-st. to some place in the above vicinity.

MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP McCLOSKEY will preach at St. Michael's Church, 9th-av. and 32d-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, and afterward lay the corner-stone of the new parochial school-house, on the ground adjoining the church. Tickets can be had of James McGee, No. 333 9th-av.

THE THINGS THAT ARE COMING ON THE EARTH.—The seventh of the course by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at University Building, Washington-square. Subject—*The Restoration of the Jews to the Land of Palestine.* The attendance of believers in the Jewish scriptures is specially invited. Seats free.

MR. JOHN A. EDGREN, WHO HAS recently been appointed a missionary to Sweden, will be ordained to the work of the gospel ministry on SUNDAY, June 10, with appropriate services, at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. BEACH, of St. Peter's Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. All the pews free. Strangers cordially invited.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, June 10, at 8 o'clock, at the Mission room, No. 109 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Subject—*On the abolition by the Romans of the continual sacrifice by the Christian Church.* Seats free.

WHAT IS RELIGION (REALLEGIANCE TO GOD)?—Miss ELLA VANWIE will be in her Cabinets SUNDAY and WEEK DAYS, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 814 Broadway, to give proof of spirit life and power, which she sees and talks with as to human beings. Bigotry must give way to truth.

SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, REV. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Sunday School at 9½. All are invited. Sunday School excursion to Dudley's Grove, FRIDAY, June 15, from 22d-st., North River, at 8; 34th-st. at 8½.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND Musical Entertainment will be held in the 25th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 14 and 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, admitting both evenings. Refreshments extra.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH hold their regular services every SABBATH at Miller's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching SUNDAY, June 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. B. F. WILE, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, AND FUTURE life for the righteous only, worship at Farragut Hall, southeast corner of Bowery and Canal-st., entrance in Canal. Preaching, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited. Seats free.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—RELIGIOUS services every SABBATH in the Mission Room of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., Abingdon-square. Preaching at 10½ and 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES MATHEWS. All are invited.

ANNA M. MIDDLEBROOK LECTURES at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½. Subjects—*Spiritualism Develops Interiorly. Hell leadeth to Heaven—Devils are God's Messengers.* Three o'clock Conference—*Is the Healing Power of Christ Still Practical?* Free.

THE NEW-YORK CITY SUNDAY-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, June 11, in the Bedford-st. Church, commencing at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Agent of the S. S. Union of the M. E. Church, will address the meeting.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 37 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.; several members of the Praying Band will be present. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector. At Home Chapel, East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; the afternoon service being for deaf mutes; and Rev. S. T. HOLMES at 7½ P. M.

MRS. BULLENE WILL SPEAK UNDER inspiration at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, evening: *Gen. Scott—His Reception by the Patriots and Heroes of the Spirit World.* Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., of Chicago. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—Waldense Lodge, No. 9, A. P. A., will worship on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the Free Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, in small hall, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor, will in the MORNING deliver his anniversary sermon, and in the EVENING will preach on *The First Christian Revival.*

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—HENRY-ST., COR. ner Scammel; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, June 10, the Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening. Seats for all.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH will worship in St. George's Episcopal Chapel on 16th-st., SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school in Swedish Church on 22d-st., west of 3d-av., at 2 P. M.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal-st., Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. SILL, minister in charge of St. Thomas' Free Chapel, villegradn.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th Avenue. A circle at 10½ P. M.; conference at 3½ P. M., and lecture on Trance; speaking at 7½ P. M.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS, BY REV. Dr. CORNWALL, in the large hall corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ P. M. Free Episcopal services at 10½ A. M. Jews and Christians are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. F. G. QUENNELL, Rector, will officiate SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. GEORGE W. WOOD WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL's), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY SERMON will be preached at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING, June 10.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Excise Law and its Opponents.*

GEN. SCOTT.—REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL preach in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on *The Life of Gen. Scott.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., every SUNDAY, by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Baptizing Sunday evening.

ELDER WM. STEWART WILL PREACH at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Inheritance of the Saints*, at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPIS-copal) Lexington-av., corner of 35th st. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector. Service on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free at the evening services.

THE DOOR OF ANTICHRIST.—THE PAStor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: Exposition of Hab. ii. 4-14.

YORKVILLE FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—86th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WM. DYMOND, Minister. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL be held at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 13. Tickets 30 cents.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXton is wanted by a person fully competent; has held the office several years, giving entire satisfaction; Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed Church preferred. Address CHURCH, Box No. 138 Times Office.

THE FREEDMEN.

Laws of the Southern States Concerning Them.

On the 27th of April the House of Representatives requested of the President a statement of the provisions in reference to freedmen contained in the constitutions and laws of the Southern States. The required report has just been sent in; it includes the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. The document is so long that we cannot print it entire; but below is a summary of the material parts of it:

NORTH CAROLINA.

In North Carolina, a law, passed on the 10th of March last, provides that "persons of color shall be entitled to all the privileges of white persons in the mode of prosecuting, defending, continuing, removing and transferring their suits at law and in equity; and, likewise, to the same mode of trial by jury, and all the privileges appertaining thereto. And in all proceedings in equity by or against them, their answer shall have the same force and effect in all respects as the answer of white persons."

It provides further for the marriage of colored persons; commands all agreements or contracts, of greater value than ten dollars, where a colored person is concerned, to be in writing. Section nine provides that persons of color, not otherwise incompetent, shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies at law and in equity, where the rights of persons or property or persons of color shall be put in issue and would be concluded by the judgment or decree of Court; and also in pleas of the State, where the violence, fraud or injury alleged shall be charged to have been done by or to persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissible, unless by consent of the parties of record: *Provided*, That this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the Courts of this State: *Provided, further*, That no person shall be deemed incompetent to bear testimony in such cases because of being a party to the record or in interest. Section ten provides that whenever a person of color shall be examined as a witness the Court shall warn the witness to declare the truth.

By the fourth section, colored apprentices were subjected to the same laws only as white. Finally, an act of the 12th of March establishes "a college for the education of teachers and ministers of the Gospel of the colored race."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The code of South Carolina shows a ludicrous fear of "negro equality" on the part of those who made it. It would seem that in South Carolina it requires more positive and minute prohibitions of law to prevent the white from falling below the negroes.

Section four of an act passed 19th December, 1865, declares that "the statutes and regulations concerning slaves are now inapplicable to persons of color; and although such persons are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons, they shall have the right to acquire, own and dispose of property, to make contracts, to enjoy the fruits of their labor, to sue and be sued, and to receive protection under the law in their persons and property." Section five provides "that all rights and remedies respecting persons or property, and all duties and liabilities under laws, civil and criminal, which apply to white persons, are extended to persons of color, subject to the modifications made by this act and the other acts hereinbefore mentioned."

It will be seen presently that these "modifications" are very material, for the code in South Carolina seems imperiously made to keep the blacks at the mercy of the whites.

On the 19th day of December, 1865, was approved an act to amend the criminal law. In the first section it is stated that either of the crimes specified in this first section shall be felony, without benefit of clergy, to wit: * * * For any person to raise an insurrection or rebellion in this State; for any person to furnish arms or ammunition to other persons who are in a state of actual insurrection or rebellion, or permit them to resort to his house for advancement of their evil purposes. * * * for any person who had been transported, under sentence, to return to this State within the period of prohibition contained in the sentence; or for a person to steal a horse or a mule, or cotton packed in a bale ready for market.

These denunciations of rebellion are curious, coming from South Carolina. The tenth section of the same act forbids farm laborers to sell produce of any kind without written leave from the "master;" and the punishment is for the buyer $500, or imprisonment; for the seller a lighter fine, $5, or twice the value of the products; "and if that be not immediately paid, he shall suffer corporeal punishment."

Flogging is in like manner made a peculiar punishment for colored persons, as the "immediate" alternation for fines, in the whole code. This code forbids colored persons, under penalty of fine or flogging, to keep firearms or weapons of any kind; to keep a distillery or to sell liquor; to come into the State from another State unless he gets two freeholders to be his security for good behavior in a bond of $1,000. Section 30 provides that upon view of a misdemeanor committed by a person of color, any person present may arrest the offender and take him before a magistrate, to be dealt with as the case may require. In case of a misdemeanor committed by a white person toward a person of color, any person may complain to a magistrate, who shall cause the offender to be arrested, and, according to the nature of the case, to be brought before himself or be taken for trial in the District Court.

In an act to establish District Courts, section twenty-nine provides that an indictment against a white person for the homicide of a person of color shall be tried in the Superior Court of law, and so shall other indictments in which a white person is accused of a capital felony affecting the person or property of a person of color. Section thirty provides that in every case civil and criminal, in which a person of color is a party, or which affects the person or property of a person of color, persons of color shall be competent witnesses. The accused, in such a criminal case, and the parties in every such civil case, may be witnesses, and so may every other person who is a competent witness; and in every such case, either party may offer testimony as to his own character, or that of his adversary, or of the prosecutor, or of the third person mentioned in an indictment;" and section thirty-five secures to persons of color the same rights as whites, in regard to the distribution of property by will.

Another act "to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color," regulates their marriages, and confers upon parents the rights to children.

SEC. 17. Provides that colored children between the ages mentioned, who have neither father nor mother living in the district in which they are found, or whose parents are paupers, or unable to afford to them maintenance, or *whose parents are not teaching them habits of industry and honesty*, or are persons of notoriously bad character, or are vagrants, or have been, either of them, convicted of an infamous offence, may be bound as apprentices by the District Judge, or one of the magistrates, for the aforesaid term.

SEC. 22. Provides that the master or mistress shall teach the apprentice the business of husbandry, or some other useful trade or business, which shall be specified in the instrument of apprenticeship; shall furnish him wholesome food and suitable clothing; teach him habits of industry, honesty and morality; govern and treat him with humanity; and if there be a school within a convenient distance in which colored children are taught, shall send him to school at least six weeks in every year of his apprenticeship, after he shall be of the age of ten years, provided that the teacher of such school shall have the license of the District Judge to establish the same.

SEC. 29. Provides that a mechanic, artisan or shopkeeper or other person, who is required to have a license, shall not receive any colored apprentice without having first obtained such license.

SEC. 35. Provides that all persons of color who make contracts for service or labor shall be known as *servants*, and those with whom they contract shall be known as *masters*.

SEC. 39. Provides that a person of color, who has no parent living in the district, and is ten years of age, and is not an apprentice, may make a valid contract for labor or service for one year or less.

SEC. 60. Provides that upon the conviction of any master of larceny or felony, the District Judge shall have the right, upon the demand of any white freeholder, to annul the contract between such convict and his colored servants. If any white freeholders shall complain to the District Judge that any master so manages and controls his colored servants as to make them a nuisance to the neighborhood, the Judge shall order an issue to be made up and tried before a Jury, and if such issue is found in favor of the complainant, the District Judge shall annul the contract between such master and his colored servant or servants, and in each of the cases above provided for he shall not approve any subsequent contract between such person and any colored servant for two years thereafter.

This would seem to be well calculated to drive out obnoxious "Yankee" planters.

SEC. 72 Provides that no person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade or business of an artisan, mechanic or shopkeeper, or any other trade, employment or business, (beside that of husbandry, or that of a servant under a contract for service or labor,) on his own account and for his own benefit, or in partnership with a white person, or as agent or servant of any person, until he shall have obtained a license therefor from the Judge of the District Court, which license shall be good for one year only. This license the Judge may grant upon petition of the applicant, and upon being satisfied of his skill and fitness, and of his good moral character, and upon payment by the applicant to the Clerk of the District Court of $100 if a shopkeeper or peddler, to be paid annually, and $10 if a mechanic, artisan, or to engage in any other trade, also to be paid annually; Provided, however, that upon complaint being made and proved to the District Judge of an abuse of such license, he shall revoke the same; and provided, also, That no person of color shall shall practice any mechanical art or trade unless he shows that he has served an apprenticeship in such trade or art, or is now practicing such trade or art.

GEORGIA.

An Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, passed March 17, 1866, declares that persons of color shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty for the commission of any act or offence, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences.

An act of December 15, 1865, declares that from and after the passage of this act, free persons of color shall be competent witnesses in all the courts of this State, in civil cases, whereto a free person of color is a party, and in all criminal cases wherein a free person of color is defendant, or wherein the offence charged is a crime or misdemeanor against the person or property of a free person of color, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. The next section authorizes colored persons to make and file affidavits in the same manner as whites.

FLORIDA.

An Act of the Legislature of November 6, 1865, declares:

2. In all criminal proceedings founded upon injury to a colored person, and in all cases affecting the rights or remedies of colored persons, no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color; in all other cases the testimony of colored persons shall be excluded, unless made competent by future legislation. The jury shall judge of the credibility of the testimony.

An Act of the 15th of January provides (section 12) "that it shall not be lawful for any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, to own, use, or keep in his possession, or under his control, any bowie-knife, dirk, sword, fire-arms, or ammunition of any kind, unless he first obtain a license to do so from the judge of probate of the county in which he may be a resident for the time being; and the said judge of probate is hereby authorized to issue such license, upon the recommendation of two respectable citizens of the county, certifying to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant; and any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit to the use of the informer all such fire-arms and ammunition, and, in addition thereto, shall be sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour, or be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, or both, at the discretion of the jury."

"Section fourteen provides that, if any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, shall intrude himself into any religious or other public assembly of white persons, or into any railroad car or other public vehicle set apart for the exclusive accommodation of white people, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour, or be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, or both, at the discretion of the jury; nor shall it be lawful for any white person to intrude himself into any religious or other public assembly of colored persons, or into any railroad car or other public vehicle set apart for the exclusive accommodation of persons of color, under the same penalties."

An act of Jan. 16 forbids the depositions of colored persons to be taken in writing. An act of Jan. 11 provides that the "judicial tribunal of this State, with the processes thereof, shall be accessible to all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, for the prosecution and defence of all the rights of persons and property, subject only to the restrictions contained in the Constitution of the State.

"SEC. 2. Provides that all laws heretofore passed with reference to slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, except the act to prevent their migration into the State, and the act prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition to them, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and all the criminal laws of the State applicable to white persons now in force, and not in conflict with or modified by the legislation of the present session of the General Assembly, shall be deemed and held to apply equally to all the inhabitants of the same without distinction of color."

An act of Jan. 6, "concerning schools for freedmen," appoints a State Superintendent of Common Schools for Freedmen, who, with his local assistants, shall establish schools for freedmen when the number of children of persons of color in any county or counties will warrant the same; provided, the funds hereinafter provided for shall be sufficient to meet the expenses thereof. It also lays a light tax upon the freedmen to support the schools. But the last section is oppressive. It declares "that if any person shall teach any school of persons of color in this State without first having obtained the license or certificate heretofore provided for, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the Court."

MISSISSIPPI.

In Mississippi an act of Nov. 24, 1865, declares that "all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes in this State, over the age of eighteen years, found on the second Monday in January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together, either in the day or night time, and all white persons so assembling with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, or usually associating with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freedwoman, free negro or mulatto, shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of not exceeding, in the case of a freedman, free negro or mulatto, $50, and a white man $200, and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, the free negro not exceeding ten days, and the white man not exceeding six months.

"Section five of the same act provides that all fines and forfeitures collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury for general county purposes, and in case any freedman, free negro or mulatto, shall fail for five days after the imposition of any fine or forfeitures upon him or her, for violation of any of the provisions of this act, to pay the same, that it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of the proper county to hire out said freedman, free negro or mulatto, to any person who will, for the shortest period of service, pay said forfeiture and all its costs."

They may also be hired out, on failure to pay any tax, or any fine.

On the 23d of November, there was approved an act to confer civil rights on freedmen, and for other purposes. Section one provides that all freedmen may implead and be impleaded in all the courts of law and equity of this State, and may acquire personal property and choses in action by descent or purchase, and may dispose of the same in the same manner and to same extent that white persons may; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed as to allow any freedmen, free negro or mulatto to rent or lease any lands or tenements, except in incorporated towns or cities, in which places the corporate authorities shall control the same.

SEC. 4. Provides that in addition to cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are now by law competent witnesses, freedmen, free negroes, or mulattoes shall be competent in civil cases, when a party or parties to the suit, either plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants; also in cases where freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are either plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, and a white person or white persons is or are the opposing party or parties, plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants. They shall also be competent witnesses in all criminal prosecutions where the crime charged is alleged to have been committed by a white person upon or against the person or property of a freedman, free negro or mulatto; provided, that in all cases said witnesses shall be examined in open court on the stand, except, however, they may be examined before the Grand Jury, and shall in all cases be subject to the rules and tests of the common law as to competency and credibility.

SEC. 5. Provides that every freedman, free negro and mulatto shall, on the second Monday of January, 1866, and annually thereafter, have a lawful home or employment, and shall have written evidence thereof, as follows, to wit: If living in any incorporated city, town or village, a license from the Mayor thereof; and if living outside of any incorporated city, town or village, from the member of the Board of Police of his beat, authorizing him or her to do irregular and job work, or a written contract, as provided in section sixth of this act; which licenses may be revoked for cause at any time by the authority granting the same.

SEC. 7. Provides that every civil officer shall and every person may arrest and carry back to his or her legal employer any freedman, free negro or mulatto who shall quit the service of his or her employer before the expiration of his or her term of service without good cause; and said officer and person shall be entitled to receive for arresting and carrying back every deserting employe aforesaid the sum of five dollars, and ten cents per mile from the place of arrest to the place of delivery, and the same shall be paid by the employer, and held as a set-off for so much against the wages of said deserting employe; provided, that said arrested party after being so returned may appear to a Justice of the Peace or member of the Board of Police of the county, who, on notice to the alleged employer, shall try, summarily, whether said appellant is legally employed by the alleged employer, and has good cause to quit said employer; either party shall have the right of appeal to the County Court, pending which the alleged deserter shall be remanded to the alleged employer, or otherwise disposed of as shall be right and just; and the decision of the County Court shall be final.

SEC. 10. Provides that it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto to charge any white person, freedman, free negro or mulatto, by affidavit, with any criminal offence against his or her person or property, and upon such affidavit the proper process shall be issued and executed as if such affidavit was made by a white person; and it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto, in any action, suit or controversy, pending or about to be instituted in any court of law or equity in this State, to make all needful and lawful affidavits as shall be necessary for the institution, prosecution or defence of such suit.

By another act, County Courts are ordered to "apprentice" colored youth, who shall be declared or found not to be supported by their parents or other friends.

Section two provides that the said court shall be fully satisfied that the person or persons to whom said minor shall be apprenticed shall be a suitable person to have the charge and care of said minor, and fully to protect the interests of said minor. The said court shall require the said master or mistress to execute bond and security, payable to the State of Mississippi, conditioned that he or she shall furnish said minor with sufficient food and clothing, to treat said minor humanely, furnish medical attention in case of sickness, teach or cause to be taught him or her to read and write, if under fifteen years old, and will conform to any law that may be hereafter passed for the regulation of the duties and relations of master and apprentice; provided that said apprentice shall be bound by indenture, in case of males until they are twenty-one years old, and in case of females until they are eighteen years old.

ALABAMA.

It is provided by an act approved Dec. 9, 1865, and entitled "An act to protect freedmen in their rights of person and property in this State," that all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes shall have the right to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all the various Courts of this State, to the same extent that white persons now have by law. And they shall be competent to testify only in open court, and only in cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are parties, either plaintiff or defendant, and in civil and criminal cases, for injuries in the persons and property of freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, and in all cases, civil or criminal, in which a freedman, free negro or mulatto is a witness against a white person, or a white person against a freedman, free negro or mulatto, the parties shall be competent witnesses, and neither interest in the question or suit, nor marriage, shall disqualify any witness from testifying in open court.

TEXAS.

The eighth article of the amended Constitution of Texas of the 2d of April, 1866, is in the following words:

African Slavery, as it heretofore existed, having been terminated within this State by the Government of the United States by force of arms, and its reestablishment being prohibited by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the State; and Africans and their descendants shall be protected in their rights of person and property by appropriate legislation; they shall have the right to contract and be contracted with; to sue and be sued; to acquire, hold and transmit property; and all criminal prosecutions against them shall be conducted in the same manner as prosecutions for like offences against the white race, and they shall be subject to like penalties.

SEC. 2. Africans and their descendants shall not be prohibited, on account of their color or race, from testifying orally as witnesses in any case, civil or criminal, involving the right of, or injury to, or crime against any of them in person or property, under the same rules of evidence that may be applicable to the white race; the credibility of their testimony to be determined by the Court or Jury hearing the same; and the Legislature shall have power to authorize them to testify as witnesses in all other cases, under such regulations as may be prescribed as to facts hereafter occurring.

The Confederation.

From the Montreal Transcript, June 5.

The New-Brunswick Anti-Union organs are very despondent about the elections, though they insist that the Government selected those constituencies most favorable to confederation for opening the campaign. The telegram announces the return of four Union men for Northumberland and adds: "This settles the matter in New-Brunswick."

The passage of the resolutions in favor of confederation in the Nova Scotia Legislature having been telegraphed to the Secretary for the Colonies by the Lieutenant-Governor, the following answer was received by the same channel:

DOWNING-STREET, May 12, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 30, of the 26th April, inclosing copy of a resolution agreed upon by both Houses of the Legislature of Nova Scotia in favor of the confederation of the British North American Provinces.

Her Majesty's Government concur in the gratification which you express, in announcing that this measure was warmly supported by eminent men of both parties in the Provincial Parliament, and that the proposed Union is regarded as a measure calculated to confer great benefits on the Province of Nova Scotia.

I avail myself of the opportunity of conveying to you my thanks for the telegram communicating the above important intelligence, which at your request was sent to me from New-York by the British Consul on the 18th of April.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut.-Gov. Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, Bart., K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

Private letters state that when the announcement was made in the House of Commons that the measure had been carried in Nova Scotia, "it was received with cheers and cries of 'bravo.'"

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions in Prize—The Property of a Commercial House Established in the Enemy Country is Subject to Condemnation Without Regard to the Domicil of the Partners—The Trade of Such a House is of a Hostile Character, and as the Neutral Partner Shares its Profits He Must Also Share its Losses—There is no Absolute Destination to One Port if There is Question Whether the Ship May Not Go to Another—Voyage of Inquiry Will Not Be Permitted.

The United States vs. The ship Cheshire and cargo.—The ship *Cheshire*, laden with a cargo consisting of 721 bags of coffee, 4,000 bags of salt, 1,000 boxes of tin plates, 60 bales of blankets, 25 crates of earthen ware, 38 barrels of pickles and sundry packages of various merchandise, was captured off Savannah bar by the United States steamer *Augusta*, Dec. 6, 1861, and brought into the port of New-York, and there libeled the same month, and subsequently condemned.

Claims were filed by Joseph Battersby, as sole owner of the ship, and by William and Joseph Battersby as sole owners of the cargo. The claimants alleged that they were British subjects, trading and doing business at Manchester, England, under the name of William Battersby & Co. They denied that the ship was lawful prize, and averred that the crew were removed from the vessel by the captain, and the cargo broken into by them. It was claimed, also, that before the war this firm had had large business transactions with Savannah, having an agency there; that they were, at the time of sending forth their ship, in expectation (on account of the assurances of the Secretary of State that hostilities would be quelled within a specific number of days,) that the blockade of Savannah would, in all probability, be raised before the end of December—the month of the capture; and believing that merchant vessels engaged in lawful commerce were entitled to sail to a distant blockaded port for the purpose of making inquiries, and if not intending or attempting to run the blockade, were entitled to a warning before being liable to seizure, they had undertaken the venture.

Condemnation was decreed on the following grounds:

First—That the vessel and cargo were enemy property, the pretence of neutral ownership being falsely made to conceal their real hostile character.

Second—That the real destination of the ship and cargo was not, as declared by the ship's papers, the port of Nassau, but the blockaded port of Savannah—the false destination to Nassau and the pretence of calling off Savannah for inquiry as to the continuance of the blockade, having been assumed to enable the ship the more easily and securely to evade the blockade.

Third—But even if the *Cheshire* approached the shore of Savannah, under instructions from her owners, with the avowed and *bona fide* purpose of inquiring whether the blockade of that port yet continued, to the end that, if it had ceased, she might proceed to Nassau, as the end of her voyage, still she was good prize when captured, because of her position at the time in respect of the blockade.

Appeal was taken to this Court, based upon the following propositions:

First—It is a mistake to insist that a foreign vessel may not in time of war clear for one port and have instructions to go to another. In the absence of fraudulent motive, owners have a right so to instruct.

Second—As some knowledge of Savannah being blockaded had reached England, no merchant would have chosen to risk the sending of his vessel or merchandise with clearance and bills of lading for delivery direct to that port. The owners of the *Cheshire* and her cargo made an honest clearance for a neutral port—Nassau; but inasmuch as this vessel had been in the Savannah trade, and her owners had an agency there prior to the war, there was the neutral wish to seek Savannah for orders, if it could be done without infringing the blockade.

Third—There is a marked distinction between a blockade *de facto* and a blockade by notification, and this distinction should be strongly kept in view. The blockade of Savannah was a blockade *de facto*, and had existed but a short time, and foreign vessels had a right to inquire if it continued. At any rate, they are not to be seized absolutely and condemned, with their cargoes, for merely doing so.

Fourth—No rule of international law has been laid down by any European nation outside of Great Britain—either in connection with blockade by proclamation, or blockade *de facto*, which allowes an instant seizure and a following condemnation of a vessel for going reasonably toward a blockaded port, with a view to ascertain whether its blockade continues; the rule being simply to warn. Even the rule in the prize Courts of Great Britain is not to condemn under such circumstances. The cases which seem to have this color are where the voyage commenced with a wrong motive, and the place of departure and place of blockade were comparatively near each other, or the vessel had intentionally worked herself into such proximity or situation as to carry conviction of a breach of blockade; and even Great Britain takes the broad, liberal view of other European countries, where distance has to be considered.

The expressed views of the United States have been against any severe British doctrine, and they tally with the rules of general European nations. There are no published adjudications of the United States Supreme Court, sitting in prize, which encourage any part of such an extreme view; and the question whether a neutral vessel may go towards a port to ascertain if it be still blockaded, and then stop, is an open one in this court.

Fifth—The misconduct of the captors in this case renders it fair to believe that the seizure of the *Cheshire* arose from a desire to plunder. Master and mate, and eleven seamen were forced from the vessel and kept two days on bread and water. Portions of the cargo were stolen by the captor's men, and the British flag was hauled down and torn in two, and the flag of the United States run up in its place. These facts tend to show a spirit of plunder, instead of a desire to execute the rightful laws of war.

The theory of the Government is the same as that upon which the decree below was based.

Charles Edwards for appellants; James Speed, Attorney-General, and Titian J. Coffey, for the Government.

The ship *Cheshire*, with a miscellaneous and assorted cargo, was captured by the United States war steamer *Augusta*, on the 6th of December, 1861, off Savannah Bar, about eight or nine miles eastward of Tybee light. She was taken to the port of New-York, and there libeled in the District Court as prize of war.

After an extended consideration of the case the District Court condemned both vessel and cargo, on the ground that they were enemies' property, and were captured in attempting to break the blockade of the port of Savannah. On appeal to the Circuit Court the condemnation was affirmed, and the case is now brought by the claimants before this Court for review.

The evidence in the case establishes very clearly that at the time of her capture the ship was owned by Joseph Battersby, of Manchester, England, and that the cargo was owned by him and William Battersby, of Savannah, Ga.; that the two Battersbys were partners, having their principal place of business at Manchester, and a branch of their house at Savannah; that previous to May 5, 1861, the ship was the property of parties residing in Savannah; that she was on that day sold to Joseph Battersby, and in June following she broke the blockade and sailed for Liverpool, carrying a cargo of cotton; and that on her return voyage she was captured, having an assorted cargo for sale and use by the house in Savannah.

The facts thus established justify the condemnation of the vessel and cargo as enemy's property. No principle is more firmly settled than that the property of a commercial house, established in the enemy's country, is subject to seizure and condemnation as prize without regard to the domicil of the partners. The trade of a house of this kind is essentially a hostile trade, and the property employed in its prosecution is therefore treated as enemies' property, though some of the partners may have a neutral domicil. (*The Friendscraft*, 4 Whea., 107.) Such trade tends directly to add to the resources and revenues of the enemy, and, as observed by Mr. Justice Story, "there is no reason why he who thus enjoys the protection and benefits of the enemy's country should not, in reference to such a trade, share its dangers and losses. It would be too much to hold him entitled, by a mere neutral residence, to carry on a substantially hostile commerce, and at the same time possess all the advantages of a neutral character." (*The San Jose Indiano* and cargo, 2 Gal., 284.) In this view it is immaterial whether the cargo was to be delivered to agents at Nassau, subject to the order of the house at Savannah, or be delivered directly from the *Cheshire* in the port of Savannah. In either case there was the trade with the house situated in the enemy's country.

The evidence in the case also establishes, we think, with equal clearness, the fact that the ship was attempting to break the blockade when captured. She was loaded for Savannah; her cargo was intended for the branch house of the shippers; she sailed directly for that port; the owners and officers of the ship were informed of the existence of the blockade before leaving Liverpool, and there was no act of the Government, nor any act of the British Government, nor had any event happened in the progress of the war from which any inference could be drawn that the blockade had ceased. The instructions to call off Savannah merely for the purpose of inquiry, and to proceed thence to Nassau upon ascertaining that the blockade was in force, have, under these circumstances, the appearance of a device to cover up a settled purpose to elude the blockade. They create a strong impression to that effect, and this impression is strengthened by an examination of the ship's papers. These papers contain no intimation of an intention to enter the port of Savannah upon any contingency. They show the destination of the ship to be either Nassau or Halifax; they indicate no contingent intention of going anywhere else. This concealment of the truth is itself a circumstance calculated to awaken strong suspicion as to the real designs of the ship; it is, in fact, *prima facie* evidence of fraudulent intention.

In the case of the *Carolina*, (3 Rob., 75) where a cargo was taken on a voyage from Bayonne, ostensibly to Altona, but, in fact, to Ostend, the ship's papers represented that the cargo was to be delivered at Altona and Hamburgh, and the Court said: That if there had been any fair contingent, deliberative intention of going to Ostend, that ought to have appeared on the bills of lading; for it ought not to be an absolute destination to Hamburgh if it was at all a question whether the ship might not go to Ostend, a port of the enemy, and that there was in this a fraudulent concealment of an important circumstance which ought to have been disclosed. Of the same purport are all the authorities. (See the *Margaretta Charlotte*, 3 Rob., 78, note 1; the *America*, 3 Rob., 36; the *Neptunus*, 3 Rob., 80; the *Nancy*, 3 Rob., 82; the *Phœnix*, 3 Rob., 186.)

Aside from these considerations the intention to break the blockade is to be presumed from the position of the ship when captured. As already stated, she knew of the blockade when she sailed from Liverpool; she had no just reason to suppose it had been discontinued; her approach, under these circumstances, to the mouth of the blockaded port for inquiry, was itself a breach of the blockade, and subjected both vessel and cargo to seizure and condemnation. The rule on this point is well settled, and is founded in obvious reasons of policy. If approach for inquiry were permissible it will be readily seen that the greatest facilities would be afforded to elude the blockade; the liberty of inquiry would be a license to attempt to enter the blockaded port; and that information was sought would be the plea in every case of seizure. With a liberty of this kind the difficulty of enforcing an efficient blockade would be greatly augmented. If information be honestly desired it must be sought from other quarters. In the case of the *James Cooke*, the ship was captured at the entrance of the Texel, and the Court applied this rule, observing that the approach of the ship to the mouth of a blockaded port, even to make inquiry, was in itself, a consummation of the offence, and amounted to an actual breach of the blockade. (Edwards, 263).

In every view, therefore, in which this case can be considered, we are of opinion that the ship and cargo were rightly condemned; and we, therefore, affirm the decree of condemnation.

Decisions in Prize—Neutral Vessels Engaged in Enemy Trade and Under Enemy Control, Sailing Under Cover of a False Destination, Impress upon Themselves the Character of the Belligerent they Serve.

The United States vs. The Schooner Stephen Hart.—The schooner *Stephen Hart*, laden with a cargo of munitions of war, was captured as prize by the United States ship *Supply*, on the 29th of January, 1862, about twenty-five miles from Key West, Florida, and about eighty-two miles from Point de Yeacos, Cuba, and was sent to the port of New-York, where she was libeled in prize in February following. Claim was filed by one Charles N. Dyett, master of the schooner, on behalf of John Meyer Harris, of Liverpool, as her true and sole owner.

In the test oath, Dyett alleged that he and Harris were British subjects; that Harris was then on the west coast of Africa; that the schooner sailed from the port of London and Erith on or about the 19th November, 1861, on a voyage to Cardenas, Cuba, whither she was proceeding when captured. He alleged that the vessel and cargo were the sole property of British subjects, on a voyage from a neutral port to a neutral port, neither violating nor intending to violate any of the laws of nations, or to befriend the enemies of the United States, and consigned to the order of the shippers, S. Isaacs, Campbell & Co.; and that he (the captain) had, by mistaken construction of his letters of instruction, supposed the cargo consigned to Charles J. Helm, (Confederate agent,) to whom the schooner was consigned.

At the same time, Samuel Isaacs, on behalf of his firm, subjects of Great Britain, and doing business in the City of Westminster, filed a claim to the whole of the cargo, alleging in the test-oath the same matters set up by the Captain, and that it was not intended that the schooner should attempt to enter any port of the United States, or that the cargo should be delivered at any port of the United States; that the true and only destination was Cardenas, where the cargo was to be delivered, and the vessel was to sail thence to Africa, if she obtained a suitable cargo. In October, 1862, Harris filed his claim in person, describing himself as late of Liverpool, England, but now of Sherboro', on the western coast of Africa.

The appraiser reported the cargo to consist of Enfield rifles and carbines, British rifled muskets, Brunswick rifles, cavalry sabres, BLAKELEY'S rifled cannon, rifled and common cartridges, percussion-caps, knapsacks, blankets, gray and scarlet army cloth, six hundred and twenty-five gross of buttons for infantry, artillery and cavalry, for the rebel army, stamped "C. S. A.," shoes and stockings, military trimmings, medicines, powder and other munitions of war, valued at $238,841 37. Portions of the cargo were delivered to the War and Navy Departments at the appraisement, and the residue was sold, and the proceeds of the whole paid into the Registry of the Court. The schooner was appraised at $4,100 and sold, and the proceeds also paid into court.

The schooner, when captured, had no manifest or bills of lading, or invoice, or charter party; and it appeared on the trial that she was to sail for Cardenas, and was there to be instructed by Helm, the agent of the Confederate States; that the cargo was to be there transhipped into a steamer, which could be used with greater facility in running the blockade; but finally she was ordered to proceed herself, under the pilotage of one Chadwick; that he was to have a *bonus* for running the blockade, and full pay for all time lost in consequence of imprisonment in case of capture; that she sailed under English colors, but had a Confederate flag on board, which, after capture, was thrown overboard by Chadwick; that the schooner was destined for Charleston when captured.

Upon this state of facts, the Court at New-York entered a decree of condemnation as to both vessel and cargo. Appeal was taken to this Court by the claimants.

By the Court—Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivering the opinion: This cause comes before us by appeal from a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, condemning the schooner *Stephen Hart* and her cargo as lawful prize of war. No argument has been submitted on the part of the claimants.

The case, in its principal features, resembles that of the *Bermuda* and her cargo, (recently reported in this paper;) they are, perhaps, even more irreconcilable with neutral good faith.

The whole cargo of the *Hart* consisted of arms and munitions of war, taken on board principally at London, under the direction of agents of the rebel Government, with consent by the owner or owners of the schooner to the intended fraud on belligerent rights. The nominal destination of the vessel and cargo was Cardenas; but the preparatory proof clearly established that this pretended destination was false, and that the entire lading was to be there transhipped, to be conveyed by a swifter vessel, or was to be carried on without transhipment to its belligerent destination, at the discretion of the rebel agent, whose instructions the master was directed to receive and obey on arrival at Cardenas. Neutrals who place their vessels under belligerent control, and engage them in belligerent trade, or permit them to be sent with contraband cargoes under cover of false destination to neutral ports, while the real destination is to belligerent ports, impress upon them the character of the belligerent in whose service they are employed, and cannot complain if they are seized and condemned as enemy property. The principle recognized in the case of the *Bermuda* requires the affirmance of the decree of the District Court, and it is accordingly affirmed.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following named deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week. None of them contain provisions of interest to the public: Nathaniel P. Wortman, John H. Raynor, Gabriel Van Cott, Huntley Sperrill, Edward Cutter, John Gallagher, Carl Frederick, Mary S. Smith, and Garritt J. Hopper.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.

By Justice Jones.

Elizabeth T. Schenck *vs.* John A. Schenck; referred to a Referee to hear and report, &c.; papers in the Clerk's office. Sexton *vs.* O'Donohue; judgment for defendant, with costs; defendant's counsel will prepare findings, and give one day's notice of the settlement thereof for a day not later than Thursday next.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Aaron Brinkerhoff et al. *vs.* Robert Stewart et al.; motion denied, without costs. John S. Pratt et al. *vs.* C. W. Goddard et al.; default opened on terms.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 9.

By Justice Ingraham.

C. D. Myers *vs.* John Wagner et al., motion granted with costs; J. P. Richton et al. *vs.* John Gadarnier, motion granted without costs, on defendants' stipulating not to sue; John M. McCortney, &c., *vs.* D. C. Murray et al., motion granted with costs; John E. Van Eisenberg *vs.* Samuel M. Pettengill et al., motion is granted on conditions, &c.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

SHOPLIFTERS CAUGHT.

George Phillips and Mary Kennedy were charged with stealing three pieces of ribbon, the property of John Pratt & Co., No. 440 Broadway. The woman Kennedy, who is known to the police as a notorious pickpocket, pleaded guilty, the man not guilty. Richard Russell, the complainant, said that the man and woman came into the store together, on Thursday, and spoke to him by name, and said they had bought goods of him last Fall. He referred to the woman, and remarked how good they had turned out to be. He gave his address as J. W. Phillips, Philadelphia. While in the store a neighbor came in and accused Phillips of having been at his store, and shortly after his leaving, goods were missed. An officer was called in, and both were taken in custody, and on the woman was found the three pieces of silk in question. Phillips was found guilty, sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $10, and the woman on her plea was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

AN AMALGAMATION CASE.

George Miller (white) was charged with assaulting Jennie Richardson (black), with whom he had been cohabiting. The one was cook and the other stewardess of a river steamboat. Witness said that she had lived with the prisoner two years, and a part of that time she had supported him. Finally she left him, and every time she met him he was in the habit of abusing her. On this occasion, passing him in Church-street, where he was standing on the corner, he threw a cat in her face, and the cat's claws catching in her face she was seriously scratched. She then picked up a brick to hit him, and hostilities suddenly ceased. Miller was convicted, sent to the Penitentiary for two months and fined $25.

CURIOUS TESTIMONY ON A TRIAL.

David H. Mooney and John O'Dowd were charged with keeping a house of bad repute in Wooster-street. The complainant was Policeman Horton B. Stevenson. Complainant and his witnesses proved that the house was managed by the defendants; that they had a restaurant in the basement, and up stairs there were street-walkers for boarders. They proved the house to be the resort of thieves and females of bad repute; that fights had occurred there, and there were frequent disturbances. A number of witnesses were called for the defence to show that so far as they knew, the house was respectable; some visited it and others lived in it.

Maria Sullivan said: I live at No. — Wooster-street: have lived there about a month; was there the night the house was "pulled;" heard the police knock on the door; that was the first I knew of the difficulty; I saw Officer Stevenson twice in the house; he knocked at the door up stairs and asked for "Jennie;" he then looked through the key-hole and called "Jennie;" Jennie opened the door and he went in the room.

Ellen Conklin said: I have seen Officer Stevenson in the house twice. On one occasion Jennie came into the kitchen and said: "These oysters smell nice." She then added: "I expect my policeman up in my room soon." She went up stairs and shortly after come down and ordered two stews. I cooked them, took them up to her room and she paid for them, and Officer Stevenson sat on the bed.

Mary Adams said: The first I knew of the difficulty was an officer pulling the clothes off me; I was in bed and asleep; the officer got in the room through the window; Stevenson once arrested me in Broome-street, and I gave him two dollars to let me go; he arrested me but let me slip at Spring-street; I paid $8 a week for board to defendants; was once sent to the Island but I was innocent of the charge.

Another witness swore that Jennie had been put out of the house for non-payment of rent, when she swore she would get her man to "pull" the house.

The defendants were fined $50 each, which they paid in gold to their counsel, who transferred the same in greenbacks to the Court.

TWICE ACQUITTED.

Kate Mitchel was tried at the last session of the Court, on the complaint of Elizabeth Riley, who charged her with stealing two pictures and some under-clothing. The complaint was dismissed because no date was specified in the indictment. After her acquittal she was immediately rearrested and a new complaint was made. On this complaint she was arraigned on Saturday. Before the witness was sworn, a plea in bar was put in by Mr. Spencer. He claimed that a person could not be put in jeopardy of life or liberty twice for the same offence. This Court, acting as Court and Jury, must have a biased mind, having heard the evidence on the previous trial. That objection was obviated by Judge KELLEY retiring temporarily from the bench and Judge DOWLING sitting alone. Mr. Spencer still urged the plea in bar, that she had been once tried and acquitted. He said that he had defended a man named Vernon at the last term of the General Sessions, who was charged with murder, and was undoubtedly guilty, and if the complaint had been perfect he would have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. The case was dismissed against Vernon, and he (Mr. Spencer) raised the objection that a man could not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence. So seriously was the matter entertained by the Court that a plea of manslaughter in the third degree was accepted.

Judge DOWLING said a man could not be put in jeopardy on a defective complaint or indictment, and denied the motion to dismiss.

The case then proceeded, and at the termination of the trial the complaint was again found to be defective, and the accused was discharged.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People *vs.* George Williams and Albert Jones; burglary in the first degree.

The People *vs.* John Harrington and Timothy Flynn; burglary in the third degree.

The People *vs.* John Smith; burglary in the second degree.

The People *vs.* Joseph Dunbar; burglary in the third degree.

The People *vs.* George Thompson; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* James Callan; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Mary E. Woodruff; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* James Woodis; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Robert Brower; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Henry Nickel; receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* Ferdinand Schaffer; receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* James White; false pretences.

The People *vs.* John Hammond; homicide.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9, 1866.

$114,000	US. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	102¾	100	Wilkesbarre Coal	54½
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R. '62	102½	100	Quick. Min. Co....b10	51½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68....R.	102	200	do....2d call	51
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	109¾	200	Boston W. P.	50½
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	102½	100	do....b15	50¾
6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '65	102½	100	do....b15	50½
11,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	102¾	100	New-York Cen.	97½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96½	200	do	97¼
3,500	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s.		100	do	97¼
	First Ser.	102½	300	do....s60	98
500	do....Small	102	100	do..2d call.s10	97
1,500	do....2d Ser.	102	100	do	97¼
800	do....Small	102	350	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	210
4,000	do....3d Ser.	102¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121½
500	do....Small	102	100	do	121
13,000	Tenn. 6s, '98	92	500	Erie R.	63¼
6,000	do	92½	200	do	63
25,000	do....c	93	200	do....2d call	62½
30,000	N. Car. 6s	81	6	N.Y. & N. H.	109½
9,000	Missouri 6s	79½	100	Reading R.	109
5,000	do....2d call	80	1000	do	109½
1,000	Cal. 7s	114	200	Mich. Cen. R.	108½
10,000	Virginia 6s	66½	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	79
1,000	N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty		200	do....b3	79½
	ty Loan	102½	200	Clev. & Pitts	82⅝
5,000	do	102¾	600	do....s3	82½
3,000	do..2d call	102	100	do	82¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28½	100	do....b10	82½
20,000	do....b30	28¾	100	do	82¾
3,000	N.Y.C. 7s, '76 Con.	104	500	do....b5	82¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	109¼	7	Chic. & N. W.	30½
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	103	100	do....b10	30⅝
3,000	C.&N.W.S.F. Bs.	95	100	do....b30	30¾
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M	88½	200	do	30½
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	90	200	do....2d call	30⅜
5,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	101¼	200	do	30⅝
40,000	Am. Gold....s6	136¾	710	Chi. & N. W. P.	60
12	Bk. State of N. Y.	109	100	Chic. & R. Is.	92½
12	Bk. of Comm'th.	101	13	M. & P. D. C. 2d P.	85
20	Cen. N. Bank	107	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	38
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	113	200	P., F. W. & C.	96½
10	Nassau Bank	108	300	do	96½
200	Fourth Nat. Bank	102½	100	do....b10	96½
100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	8	300	do	96¼
200	West. U. Tel.	61¾	20	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	63
100	do....b10	61¾	10	Stonington R.	110
10	do	61½	20	New-Jersey C.	117
100	do....b30	62	200	Mil. & St. P.	56
200	do....s30	62	271	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
100	do	61½	100	do	71⅜
400	do	61	100	do....2d call	71⅛
200	do....2d call	60¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Boston Water P.b10	50	200	Clev. & Tol.	105
800	do....b3	50	100	Ch. & R. I....s60	92
100	Quick. Min....c	51½	100	do....s3	92⅜
100	do....s3	51½	100	Chi. & N. W.	30⅜
100	West. U. Teleg'h.	61	100	do	30¼
100	N. Y. Central	97½	100	do....b10	30½
900	Erie R....c	63¼	200	do	30½
200	do	63	200	do....b3	30⅜
300	do....s3	63¼	200	do....s15	30⅜
200	do	63¼	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	60½
200	do	63⅜	300	do....s3	60¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	79½	100	do	60⅝
200	do	79¾	100	do....c	60¾
200	do....b15	79¾	200	do....b3	60½
3200	Clev. & Pitts	82	200	do....s3	60¾
800	do....b3	82½	200	P. F. W. & C.	96¼
800	do....s3	82	100	do....s10	96½
400	do....b15	82¾	100	do....b3	96¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Boston W. P.	50	500	Clev. & Pitts	82½
200	West. U. Tel.	61¾	200	do....b30	82¾
100	do	61½	200	do	82⅝
300	Erie Railroad	63	200	do....b15	82¾
600	do....s3	62½	1200	do	82⅝
400	do	62½	200	do....b3	82½
300	do....s3	62½	300	Chic. & N. W.	30⅜
200	do....b10	62¾	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	60½
500	Reading R.	109⅝	200	do	60⅝
200	do	109½	200	do....b5	60¾
200	do....s3	109	75	Catawissa R.	17¾
200	M. S. & N. I.	79¾	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	96¾

SATURDAY, June 9—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day was comparatively steady at 139¼@⅜, the last quotation of Friday night. The export of the day was a million of dollars less than the reported engagements of Friday. The three steamers carried out $2,062,707, making $4,220,756 for the week from this port and $1,623,000 from Boston, of which $1,100,000 was sent over for New-York account. The heavy shipments appear to be sensibly falling off, influenced no doubt by the last news from Europe. The California packet delivered $952,938 to-day, nearly the whole of which, in the shape of gold bars and double eagles, will be transhipped on the *Persia* next Wednesday. We remark this because large gold pieces, before this arrival, were scarce in the market.

The Gold Customs paid into the New-York Treasury Office for the week amount to $2,142,846. The Gold Interest paid out on the Public Debt, $283,800.

The Stock Exchange was rather dull through the forenoon, but two or three of the Railways were freely speculated in, for the rise, later in the day, and the general market, including Governments and Border State Bonds left off steady, at about the following quotations at 3:30 P. M., as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96½	Northwest	31¼	30¾
U. S. 5-20s	102½	102½	N. West Pref.	61	61
U. S. 7-30s	102½	102½	Rock Island	92½	92¾
N. Y. Central	97½	97¼	Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾
Erie	63	63	Cumb'land Coal	45½	45
Hudson	111	111	Quicksilver	51½	51½
Reading	109¾	109½	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	79½	79¾	Mariposa Pref.	24½	24½
Illinois Central	121	121	Canton	59½	59
Pittsburgh	82½	82¾	Ohio Certificates	28½	28½
Tennessee 6s	92	93	American Gold	139⅛	139¼
Missouri 6s	79	80	Bills on London	109½	109¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	111
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	130	People's	118½
Union	118	Market	113
America	139	Continental	100
Phoenix	104½	St. Nicholas	104½
Chemical	600	Commonwealth	101½
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	New-York County	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Park	148
State of New-York	109	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	105
Commerce	110	Central National	107
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	104	First National	200
Ocean	100	Fourth National	103¼
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	111
Bank of the Republic	112	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Lack. & West'n Bds.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Erie 1st mort., 1868	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	N. J. Central 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. 1885	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	106½
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	87	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	89
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 4th M. conv't	85
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Al. Sink. Fund.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	73	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Chi. & Alt. Income	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	77	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	76		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,199,706 35—including for Customs, $382,000; Gold Notes, $649,600. Payments, $711,319 73. Balance, $89,613,442 19.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS.—Interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable in GOLD by the State of California, free of Government tax. For sale by
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION
FOR THE STORAGE OF VALUABLES
IN THE
STUDIO VAULT.
Office No. 51 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and No. 52 Wall-st.

To parties leaving town for the Summer unsurpassed facilities are afforded for the security and safe keeping from fire and burglary of
FAMILY SILVER,
jewels, bullion, Government and coupon bonds, cash boxes, artist studies, and valuables of all descriptions.
RICHARD P. RUNDLE, Manager.
B. NILSEN, Superintendent of vaults.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.

GUNPOWDER.
ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER.
ORANGE DUCKING POWDER.
FOURTH OF JULY POWDER.
ORANGE RIFLE POWDER.
U. S. Govt. Strength for Salutes. CANNON POWDER.
SMITH & RAND POWDER COMPANY.
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

VENTILATION.
GOUGE'S VENTILATORS are adapted to ventilate any damp room, cellar, church, lecture and school room or stable; also, any steamer, ship or any place needing ventilating. No charge in any case where the object is not accomplished. Descriptive pamphlets on hand and sent by mail free of charge. Apply to
GOUGE'S VENTILATING COMPANY,
No. 264 Broadway, New-York.
REFER TO
John H. Rich, Esq., Architect, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y.;
Wm. Field & Sons, Architects, No. 53 Wall-st., N. Y.;
Breeden & Southwick, No. 109 Liberty-st., N. Y.;
Hitchcock, Darling & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,332 Post-office.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.
For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A WOMAN NAMED MARIA PATCHET, aged 30 years, dark hair and eyes, medium height; she had with her a little girl 7 years old; last seen on 3:30 P. M. train from Hartford to New-York on Friday, May 18. Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received. Address W. P. CHAMBERLAIN, Chief of Police, Hartford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, Summer houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also, male help of all kinds.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse or seamstress; no objections to traveling in the country. Call for two days at No. 8 Stryker's Court, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN the country for a first-class man; is a good, careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; was in his last place five years, and is now out of employment in consequence of the family having left for Europe. Address Box No. 1,182 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 20 YEARS OLD, WHO writes fair hand, smart and willing to work at anything; one who lives with his parents preferred. Address in own handwriting Box No. 1,430 Post-office, stating wages wanted and references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN AN office, who is well educated, can read difficult writing fluently, and can give the best references as to character and industry. Address CLERK, Post-office Box No. 4,592.

LIFE AGENT WANTED—TO ORGANIZE Pennsylvania for a first-class old-established New-York Life Company; an efficient agent who understands the business will be liberally treated. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size, (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR sale, containing 470 acres, situate direct on Lloyd's Neck, fronting Cold Spring Harbor and Long Island Sound; has been owned for years by the Lloyd family, and but lately offered for sale. The property has the most commanding view of any on the Sound, as it can be seen for many miles up and down; a large number of elegant building sites on the premises, and the best that are on Long Island shores. The land is of the best kind, well adapted to all kinds of crops, and well watered, the beach of white sand and pebbles, which is very valuable for roofing purposes; also on the property is found the first quality of moulding sand, the sale of which amounts to quite a sum during the year; a large lake of fresh water, which is a curiosity, and also furnishes ice for the immediate neighborhood; gunning and fishing in great abundance; steamboat from the City lands twice a day adjoining the property, 4 miles from railroad, about the same distance to the village of Huntington, L. I., and 20 miles from New-York. Will be sold together or in plots, to suit purchasers. For full particulars and an exact plan apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 45 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

TO CAPITALISTS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.—For sale, the valuable angle of ground, with the improvements thereon, formed by the intersection of Ninth and Stuyvesant-sts., fronting 3d-av., the Bible House and Cooper Union, being 84 feet in front and 150 in rear, with an average depth of 144 feet on Stuyvesant and Ninth sts. The property, in its present shape, will pay a good interest on the price asked for it; two first-class dwelling-houses, with stables, being thereon. The front of the angle being vacant and having a street front of 185 feet, is well adapted for a Savings Bank, or other institution requiring a permanent situation. For particulars inquire of S. COLLINS, No. 23 Pine-st., basement, or Post-office Box No. 3,967.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 250x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 25 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $60,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, or any other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE IN LLEWELLYN Park, with immediate possession, a country seat, consisting of cottage house, containing 13 rooms; stable, having carriage and coachman's rooms; two acres of land, divided into vegetable and flower garden and lawn; the garden is well planted, and the whole place in good condition. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished for the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION, Together with ten acres of garden land, for sale on Long Island; house has all the modern improvements; only one hour's ride from New-York; five minutes' from depot, easy of access; suitable outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., &c.; beautifully laid out, and commands an extensive view; a splendid country home for any one who desires it; will be sold cheap. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MANSION, A FEW minutes' walk from Jamaica Village, Long Island; house 60x64; barn, carriage and ice-house, &c., with every convenience; pond in front of farm-yard; 60 acres of land; great abundance of fruit; this is a good chance for a down-town business man, as he can go to Jamaica in less than one hour from James-slip, or from 34th-st. in 25 minutes. Will be sold cheap for cash. Also, a new house, 15 rooms, about 4 acres of land, near the same place; location highly respectable; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 89 60th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SUITABLE for a gentleman's country seat, containing about 120 acres, situated on the river road, and in sight of the Hudson River, about half way between Poughkeepsie and Nest Park landing; in the neighborhood of W. B. Astor, R. L. Pell, J. Frothingham, Dr. Taylor and other gentlemen well known in New-York City; being the property of the late Daniel Wooley. For a further description, apply to J. H. YOUNG, No. 161 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 34 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS STYLISH RESIDENCE, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and gardener's cottage, with 15 or 35 acres, finely ornamented, fruit, shade, &c., beautifully located, near Hudson River, one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, exchange in part. Also, a fine modern residence and stable, fruit, shade, &c., at Bloomfield, N. J., $11,000. Bargains. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, OF ABOUT 18 acres, 35 miles from the City, in Westchester County; comfortable house, plenty of fruit, good neighborhood; 1½ miles from depot; perfectly healthy; will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of the owner, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—5th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.; 75th-st., 150 feet from 5th-av.; 72d-st., through to 73d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; Broadway, northwest corner of 54th-st. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 207 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A MODern residence, most desirably located, convenient to depot, with 13 rooms, stable, fine garden, fruit and shade. For full information and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

NO. 4 EAST 42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., for sale, terms easy, possession immediately, if desired. Can be seen on application to THOS. NEWTON, No. 81 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situated on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 21 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE Summer and Fall months, or until the 1st of May next, in New-Haven, Conn., on Whitney-av., ten minutes' drive from the depot. The house is pleasantly and conveniently arranged, in a delightful neighborhood. The grounds are supplied with fifty fruit trees, and a fine garden partially planted. There is a barn on the premises. Terms reasonable. Address M. SEELEY, Drawer No. 61, New-Haven, Conn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Yonkers, for 4 or 5 months, or until 1st of May next; desirably located on North Broadway, 10 minutes from depot; good carriage-house, stable, &c.; water and gas in; good garden, an abundance of fruit; ground 100x365 feet, all in good order. Inquire of WM. H. KING, No. 257 Broadway, second floor, or of S. T. KELLOGG, on the premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—For the Summer months to three or four persons, no children; it has abundance of fruit and shrubbery, meadow and river; a model home; the owner will breakfast and on Sundays take full board; forty minutes' from the City, and 30 trains New-Jersey Central Railroad. Address Box No. 466 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN WEST 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for six, twelve or eighteen months, completely furnished; rent low to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire at No. 2 Rector-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—4 LOTS, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 5th-av., Brooklyn, opposite entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, one of the best stands in the United States for saloon or monumental yard. Inquire of WILLIAM PITBLADDO, on the premises.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent for the season; beautifully situated within easy walking distance from depot; fine garden, fruit, &c.; rent $250 per month. Apply to ANDREW BRADSHAW, No. 117 South-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENteel, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 250 West 19th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW PRICE, TO A PRIVATE family, for the Summer or year, fine 4-story high-stoop, furnished house, 34th-st., near 5th-av.; also, large elegant furnished house, near Fifth-avenue Hotel.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS—A French Villa with carriage-house, stable, &c., with two acres, in Westchester County; one hour from Wall-st. rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank, Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, to let, separately or together; also three bedrooms, all newly furnished; several restaurants in the vicinity. Apply to 68 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

BANKING-ROOMS TO LET.—THE LARGE and commodious rooms just vacated by the Fourth National Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., are offered to let. Inquire at the Bank, Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, FOR three months, in 30th-st., near Madison-av., to a private family. Rent $125 per month.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house to let furnished; all modern improvements; terms and time made to suit a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 1.9 West 50th-st.

NO. 111 4TH-AV., COR. OF 12TH-ST.—The second floor, or separate rooms, nicely furnished, without board, private. A step to St. Denis, Irving House or Union-square restaurants.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY, for the Summer months at a moderate price, with all the modern improvements, in an excellent location. Inquire at No. 124 East 12th-st.

CENTRAL PARK RESIDENCE—NO. 27 East 73d-st., to let, furnished, for three, four, eleven, or seventeen months; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FINE garden, pleasant grounds; near depot; to let for four or nine months. Apply at No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY NEXT A NICE COTtage, garden, fruit, &c., at New-Rochelle; $50 per month. Apply to JOHN BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 188 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED THREE-STORY brick house, near 6th-av., at only $100 per month, to May 1.
J. H. POND, No. 686 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.
JOS. R. WEAVER, 2d.

POWELTON HOUSE,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
This first-class house will be opened for the season June 23. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is now open; 1½ hours' sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck Slip at 4 P. M., returning leaves Sands Point at 7:30 A. M.; has extensive grounds, and beautiful shade; splendid sea air and view; fine bathing, fishing, and sailing; good stable and drives. A furnished cottage of 5 rooms to let. Meals taken at hotel. Also an unfurnished cottage of ten rooms to let, with an abundance of fruit.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open. Families or single persons wishing to spend the Summer months there, can now make their selection of apartments. The Pavilion, as a Summer resort, requires no recommendation by advertisement, its reputation having been fully established for the last 25 years by its present owner and proprietor.
F. BLANCARD.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE Hyde Park, Vermont, J. J. NESMITH Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains; on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed. A good livery connected with the house.

PAVILION HOTEL, AT GLEN COVE, IS now opened for the reception of guests.
W. C. GIBSON,
Lessee and Proprietor.

RONKONKOMA LAKE HOUSE, SITUated on the beautiful Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., is now open for boarders; terms moderate. Apply to MANCHESTER W. WELD, Proprietor, Lakeland, L. I.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH N. J., is now open.
COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO. ceased on the 12th inst.
May 15, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale at a great bargain, for cash only. For particulars, address Post-office Box No. 6,771.

MACHINERY.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

ASTROLOGY.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR ON ANY DAY REQUIRED AT THE EXCHANGE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
New-York, June 4, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.

Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 50, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA
RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio,
May 17, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.

JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, COR. OF FRONT AND DOCK STS.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 7, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Front-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Business of the greatest importance requires the punctual attendance of every stockholder in person or by proxy.

J. M. PHELPS, President.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 187 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

S. C. HAY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, May 28, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.

W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MEDICAL.

N. D. THOMPSON, M. D., HYGIENIC Physician, Swedish movement, No. 140 West 16th-st., New-York. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M. Prescriptions given for the prevention of Cholera and other epidemic diseases. Also, best mode of treatment.

DR. SELDEN'S TREATMENT FOR LADIES in trouble is always successful at one interview. Office No. 233 Bleecker-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 4. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'sr, 1 Vesey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

The mills of the subscribers, at Belleville, N. J., having been recently robbed of 21 bars of copper, the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the copper and information leading to the conviction of the thieves, or half the amount for either.

HENDRICKS BROS., Nos. 77 and 79 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 23 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, for Liverpool, (calling at Queenstown,) at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 13. Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH……WEDNESDAY……June 13
ETNA……SATURDAY……June 16
CITY OF PARIS……SATURDAY……June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK……SATURDAY……June 30
CITY OF BOSTON……SATURDAY……July 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin……$120 Steerage……$35
First Cabin to London……125 Steerage to London……40
First Cabin to Paris……135 Steerage to Paris……50

Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. J. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 11 till 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail June 27.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MARATHON……WEDNESDAY, June 13.
MALTA……WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA……WEDNESDAY, June 27.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

HIBERNIA……SATURDAY, June 16.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JUNE 11—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

JUNE 21—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class. | Second-class. | Third-class.
$175 to $200. | $125. | $65.
In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JEREMY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NORTHERN LIGHT will sail on MONDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE……THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER……Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA……Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship

EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON……Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES……Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage……$20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship

GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 23.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CHANGE OF PIER.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA., (Old Dominion and North State Line,) from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The splendid A No. 1 steamship

VIXEN,
S. F. LEWIS, Commander,
is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 9, at 4 P. M. Fine stateroom accommodations. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.

Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARRISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, buggies, depot-wagons, baggage-wagons, pony-wagons, doctor's phaeton, single and double harness, new and second-hand, for sale at auction, on TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., for the above sale, will please notify at their earliest convenience.

W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

COUPES! COUPES! FOR HIRE AT ALL hours. Barwick & Co.'s Stand: Front of St. Germains Hotel, 22d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, New-York. $2—$1 per hour for City driving, and $1 50 for Park driving. Polite and careful drivers.

All orders promptly attended to.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies, depot, bagger and express wagons.

ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—SEVERAL soiled by removal from No. 483 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 200 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

HORSE SHEETS, HORSE SHEETS, all styles; lap robes, fly and car nets, surcingles, halters, whips, rosettes, mats, &c. The best goods at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, 104 Fulton-st.

DENTISTRY.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 570 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MERCHANTS'
INDEPENDENT DETECTIVE
POLICE.
Established six years.
Office No. 307 Broadway.
J. C. KINNER & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. OBAD. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JESSE MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD LINE.

On and after SATURDAY, June 9, the new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave south side of the pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4½ P. M., connecting with the railroad at Sandy Hook, for the Highlands, Atlantic Hill and Long Branch, and with stages for Squan, Shark River and Deal.

Returning, leave Long Branch at 7 A. M.—stopping each way at the Government Dock at Sandy Hook.

The line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 42, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 2, at 9½ A. M.	Friday, 1, at 8 A. M.
Tuesday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 4, at 9 A. M.
Wednesday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Tuesday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 7, at 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Friday, 8, at 11½ A. M.	Thursday, 7, at 2½ P. M.
Saturday, 9, at 2 P. M.	Friday, 8, at 3 P. M.
Monday, 11, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 11, at 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 12, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 12, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13, at 4 P. M.	Wednesday, 13, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 15, at 7 A. M.	Thursday, 14, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 1 P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.

Cards in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and 535 Hudson-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	7,	10 A.M.	Wednesday,	6,	1½ P.M.
Friday,	8,	10½ A.M.	Thursday,	7,	2½ P.M.
Saturday,	9,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	8,	2½ P.M.
Monday,	11,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	11,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	12,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	12,	7 A.M.
Wednesday,	13,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	13,	7 A.M.
Thursday,	14,	4 P.M.	Thursday,	14,	7 A.M.
Saturday,	16,	10 A.M.	Friday,	15,	9½ A.M.
Sunday,	17,	7 A.M.	Saturday,	16,	1 P.M.
Monday,	18,	7½ A.M.	Sunday,	17,	11½ A.M.

Time Tables at No. 153 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 18th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 11, the commodious and elegantly fitted-up steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, having engaged the best pilot and Cotillon Band in New-York, will run daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, to the Fishing Banks; leaving foot of Essex-st., Jersey City, at 7¼; 22d-st., North River, at 7¾; Christopher-st., 8; Dey-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, 8½. Refreshments of all kinds, bait and tackle, furnished on board.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:30, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:40 A. M., landing as above.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamboat POMONA will leave Harrison-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at 34th-st. each way.

SUNDAY BOAT!!!—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40, North River, SUNDAY, June 10, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK.—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE TRIPS ON this ferry will be resumed on THURSDAY, June 14, making the usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:25 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—THE ELEGANT SALOON steamboat CHICOPEE and the HENRY SMITH, also the favorite barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, to charter, with other boats, barges and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow.

HENRY B. CROSSETT.

TO CHARTER.—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING,
AT MT. VERNON HOTEL,
Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.
G. GOULD, Proprietor.

Families desiring good country board, plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter from the farm attached to hotel, will please make early application and obtain the choice of new and handsomely furnished rooms; six rooms, separate from the hotel, may be engaged en suite or single; all the rooms are large and airy; terms reasonable; livery stable attached to hotel; stabling for private horses.

G. GOULD, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.

This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

OAK PARK,

Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire of Charles De Revere, news-agent, Tarrytown, or of the proprietor, B. BARNARD, No. 51 Lispenard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE BROOKS HOUSE, (not a Public Hotel,) Monroe Village, Orange County, fifty miles from City, per Erie Railroad, four minutes' walk from depot. A beautiful country seat of fifteen acres, large stone mansion, with fine large airy rooms, abundance of fruit and shade; trout and pickerel fishing from one to three miles distant; cultivated farm and rugged mountain scenery that cannot be surpassed. No advance in price from former years, only in proportion to the advance of supplies. Only ten or twelve genteel persons taken. Table abundantly supplied, and good attention. Accommodation for horses at hay or grass. Commutation fare forty cents a day. Refers to R. McClenachan, at Wm. H. Arthur's, corner Nassau and Liberty sts. Inquire for STARKWEATHER, at the depot.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying an elegant country seat on the Hudson River, at Cold Spring, will take a few persons to board for the Summer; the place is 10 minutes' walk from the depot, where the express trains stop; is opposite West Point, and two hours from New-York; it is unsurpassed for river view and excellence of neighborhood; the rooms are large and on the first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SAFE RETREAT FROM CHOLERA.—Good accommodations for 25 or 30 families, with or without servants, with facilities for warm and cold bathing, in one of the most salubrious and picturesque locations in the State. An interview may be had with the proprietor, R. HOLLAND, at No. 15 Laight-st., on Monday and Tuesday, 11th and 12th inst., from 8 A. M. until 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Good reference given.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A young lady and miss (sisters) in a respectable, plain but genteel family, during the months of July and August, and from one to three hours' ride from New-York, either by rail or steamboat—a private family where there are few or no other boarders—at moderate price. Address M. WATSON, Box No. 122 Times Office.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME, ONLY half hour from Wall-st., embracing fine rooms, first-class table, healthy location, with views and surroundings unsurpassed, with a private family disposed to make all things agreeable, can be secured; two gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Address B., Box No. 161 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MANCHESTER, No. 180 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—EIGHT OR TEN PERsons can be accommodated with first-class board in a very cool and pleasant two-story and attic double brick house, at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y. Price for adults, $7 to $8 per week. Refer to J. BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A WELL-SHADED farm residence near Elizabeth, N. J., on Rahway-av.; rooms large and pleasant; plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk, &c.; about 15 miles from New-York; 30 trains daily. Address Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, care of Sylvester Lay, No. 1 Park-place, New-York, or call at the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house nine miles from Peekskill; a very pleasant and healthy location; terms moderate. Address JAMES LOUNSBURY, Jefferson Valley, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.; fine, healthy location on the Great South Bay, sixty miles from New-York; plenty of shooting, fishing and salt water bathing. For particulars address STRONG TERRY, Centre Moriches, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JAMES S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for five or six persons in the village of Montgomery, Orange County; terms $8 to $10 per week. Address A. MOWBRAY, No. 314 3d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE ROOM with board in a private family at Ludlow, Vt. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to M. C. BURTON, 579 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH A FARMER, IN a healthy location, within 40 minutes' drive from Thompson's Station, Long Island Railroad. For information, apply to No. 334 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, 30 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, near depot. Address Box No. 56 Chappaqua, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class country board; the house is very pleasantly located, and only 10 minutes' walk from railroad depot, and 5 from steamboat wharf; references exchanged. Apply to or address Miss DEVEREUX, Broadway, near Town Hall, Flushing, L. I.

BOARD—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE OR TWO families can be accommodated with good board; plenty of shade, fruit, &c.; ten minutes' walk from depot, 45 minutes from New-York; location best in town. Address MRS. WALTERS, Box No. 239 Elizabeth Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE BEING obliged by business arrangements to vacate a very desirable room in Orange, N. J., would like to find other occupants for it; a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen preferred. Price $30 per week. For further information address Box No. 4,340 Post-office.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—BUTTERMILK Falls, N. Y., near Cozzens' West Point Hotel.—A first-class private boarding place for Summer boarders; pleasant and newly furnished rooms, and well furnished table; spacious grounds, fine shade trees, &c. Terms reasonable.

GILBERT SMITH, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD FOR $7 per week, for two gentlemen, in a small genteel family; one hour by steam cars or boat; ten minutes from depot, Westchester County. For interview, address M. P., Box No. 120 Times Office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON, NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Fine, commodious dwelling, commanding beautiful river view; extensive grounds, with great abundance of fruit. Terms reasonable. Apply to SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO OR three adults can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, within three minutes' walk of the depot; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire at No. 3 Library Building, Orange.

HOBOKEN.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant furnished rooms, with a strictly private family, in a most delightful and healthy neighborhood; references exchanged. Address W., Box No. 77 Hoboken Post-office.

BOARD AT CATTSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Good board for eight persons in a private family at Palenville; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 3 Ferry-st., New-York, or address Mr. L. C. WARD, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

TO LET—EIGHT ROOMS JUST FINISHED and newly furnished, suitable for large families, at Mount Vernon, 30 minutes' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire at the Mount Vernon Hotel. GEO. GOULD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—COUNTRY board in a private family for adults; delightful location; superior accommodation, stable, &c. Address S. B., Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO ladies; would let some furniture and assist the housekeeper in exchange for board. Address H. S., Station F.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife from July 1, within one hour's ride of New-York. Address BOARD, Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARDING—AT UPPER PIERMONT, 10 MINutes' walk from depot; location unsurpassed; rooms large; suitable for families. Inquire of JOHN H. WOOD, Nos. 5 and 7 John-st.

AT BATH, L. I.—ON THE SEASHORE, FOR first-class families only, newly-furnished rooms in a handsome villa; superior board; garden, stabling and bathing. Address ALKA, Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A SMALL family at Peekskill. Apply to Mrs. E. CONKLIN, Peekskill, N. Y. Reference G. Inslee, No. 746 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—AT THE PARSONage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A large front room, second story, for the Summer; terms moderate. Apply at No. 101 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—By a private family living a few doors from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares; private table if required; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,639 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND ROOM TO LET—With a private Israelite family; partial board if desired, with modern improvements and on moderate terms. Address A. C., or call mornings or evenings at No. 188 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, CORNER OF 4th-st., one block from Broadway, furnished rooms, with or without board; neighborhood quiet and very desirable; reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, in a first-class house and location, with best attendance; breakfast if desired. No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors from Broadway.

39 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—TO LET—NICE furnished rooms, in suites or separately, with hot and cold water in. Apply for a week.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at No. 130 Waverley-place.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Will offer on MONDAY,

BLACK GRENADINES, warranted all silk, at 65c.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES at 65c.; worth $1.
BLACK IRON BAREGES 20 per cent. under price.
BLACK BAREGE CANVAS, 20 per cent. under price.
BLACK ALPACAS, yard and a half wide, at $1; worth $1 50.
BLACK ALPACAS, usual width, from 50c. up to the finest imported, at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.
PLAID FOULARD SILKS for misses at 90c.; worth $1 25.
100 PIECES INDIA FOULARDS, BLACK and WHITE CHECKS, and SUMMER SILKS at $1; worth $1 50.
WHITE GROUND SILKS, with colored checks, at $1 50; worth $1 75.
BLACK SILKS, all qualities, from $1 25 upwards, at a reduction of 20 per cent.
CREPE EUGENE, LENOS, GRENADINES, COLORED ALPACAS, and other new dress goods at a great reduction.

REAL LACE SHAWLS.

A new assortment just received per Periere.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, the largest assortment in the City, at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.

NOVELTIES IN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS and SHOES.

DRESSES AND SUITS made to order, guaranteed to fit, and finished when promised.

SUMMER SHAWLS
In great variety.
EMBROIDERED BLACK THIBET SHAWLS, $13; worth $25.

NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

REDUCE EXPENSES!!!

BY BUYING AT THE
GREAT SALE OF AUCTION GOODS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
BUT CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS and CHEAP GOODS
10,000 YARDS AUCTION DRESS GOODS.
8,000 YARDS AUCTION ALPACAS,
AND 6,000 YARDS AUCTION POPLINETTS,
AT 20c., 22c., 25c. AND 31c. A YARD.
3,000 YARDS AUCTION CASSIMERES,
ALL WOOL, 50c., 75c. AND $1.
12,000 YARDS SWISSES, CAMBRICS,
JACONETS, MAINSOOKS, &c., FROM
AUCTION, AT 30c., 37½c. AND 40c.
2,500 YARDS FINE FLANNELS, 31c., 37½c. UP.
HEAVY ADVANCE IN MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 11c., 12c. AND 13c. A YARD.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. AND 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 25c.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS WHILE THESE BARGAINS LAST, AND YOU WILL SAVE FROM 5c. TO 8c. ON EVERY YARD.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—COUNTRY READERS SHOULD PRESERVE THIS AS A GUIDE TO CHEAP GOODS WHEN THEY VISIT THE CITY.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

WHITE MUSLINS,
Purchased before the advance,
And sold at old prices,
AT LAMBERT'S,
NO. 323 GREENWICH-ST.
HEAVY SHIRTINGS FROM 18c. to 23c.
EXTRA FINE, 5-8 WIDE FOR 25c.
EXTRA FINE, 4-4 WIDE, AND
FINE AS WAMSUTTA, FOR 31c.
ALSO, BEAUTIFUL
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS FOR 50c.
THE BEST PRINTS, FROM 18c. to 22c.
DRESS GOODS,
HEAVY BLACK SILKS,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
PLAID MUSLINS
AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will make, on MONDAY, June 11, large additions to their popular stocks of DRESS GOODS, viz.:

4-4 PRINTED JACONETS, fast colors, only
25 cents per yard.
4-4 PRINTED CALICO, fast colors, only
25 cents per yard.
PLAID AND RAYE POIL DE CHEVRE AND MOZAMBIQUES, only
25 cents per yard;
have been sold at forty cents.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FANCY FLANNEL BATHING DRESSES,
At $6 and Upward.
SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS,
of Paris and New-York make,
At $3 and Upward.
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHILDREN'S SUITS
IN MERINO, POPLIN AND MARSEILLES
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
PLAIN AND CLUNY STRIPED, THE LATEST
Paris Novelties.
Sample Dresses only received.
The Rich Dress Goods and Mourning Stocks largely replenished.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
offer at retail
CLOTH BASQUES at $5 and $10.
SILK BASQUES AND SACKS at $12 and $15,
THE LAST OF THE PARCEL.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF PROPERTY AT MORRISANIA,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
A. JOURNEAY
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

The valuable property located at West Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., known as Lewis Terrace, consisting of houses, stables and vacant lots, situated about on a line with 153th-st.; easy of access via 3d and 3d-av. cars, Harlem Railroad, (within a few minutes' walk of Melrose Station,) or via Central Park and 5th-av.; it is expected that the contemplated Boulevard will pass in the vicinity of the premises. The houses are filled in with brick, built by days' work, in the most substantial manner, and replete with modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower baths, wash rooms, water closets, (up and down stairs,) dumb-waiters, &c.; excellent water, fine lawn, garden, fruit trees, &c.; good bathing, fishing, &c., in the immediate vicinity, combining the conveniences of a City residence with the comforts of a rural home. Location healthy; view unsurpassed. Will be sold separately. Terms, (which will be liberal,) at sale. Title perfect. For further particulars apply to Messrs. P. & H. LEWIS, No. 412 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:

At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.

The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.

The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.

A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.

The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, At — o'clock, at No. 28 Macdougal-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The property of a family leaving for Europe.

PARLOR—Brussels carpet, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured medallion brocatelle, rosewood etageres, rosewood Turkish easy chair, elegant lace window curtains, gilt chandeliers and gas fixtures, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, window shades, carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood marble-top etagere.

BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany secretary book-case, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureau, carved rosewood bedstead, plain mattresses, bolsters, pillows, bed linen, blankets, counterpanes, rosewood bedsteads, black-walnut marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, black-walnut hall stands, hall chairs, Brussels carpet, oil-cloth, &c.

DINING-ROOM—White dinner, breakfast and tea sets, crockery, glassware, china, &c., black-walnut extension table, black-walnut marble-top sideboard, oak cane-seat chairs, cane-seat rocker, maroon cloth table-cover, plated ware, viz.: Forks, tea and table dessert spoons, forks and knives, cake baskets, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS fronting on Central Park, by order of the executors of the estate of Jane Penfield. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on 8th-av., between 82d and 84th sts., 8 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller Blanche Paige, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order.

MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix.
CHARLES W. ATTIWELL.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 11—AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL CARPET SALE—About 130 good velvet English tapestry, Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets. Also oil-cloths, mattings and rugs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE PUBLIC INSIST
THE PUBLIC INSIST
upon having another and
FINAL OPPORTUNITY
FINAL OPPORTUNITY
of witnessing the great drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all the ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
This will positively be the
LAST CHANCE, LAST CHANCE,
LAST CHANCE, LAST CHANCE,
AS
THE CLOSING PERFORMANCES
THE CLOSING PERFORMANCES
will be given
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
and FRIDAY
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½,
of the world-famed
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
appearing in her original character of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
and for the last time on the occasion of
HER BENEFIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 16.
HER BENEFIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 16.
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
TH INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS.
500 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, will be produced the great temperance drama of THE DRUNKARD. Mr. C. W. CLARKE will appear in his original character of EDWARD MIDDLETON.

WINTER GARDEN.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, June 11th,
in an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
Commencing with his own Comedy altered from the "Game of Love," and entitled
FLIES IN THE WEB.
With the following cast.
Mr. CONGDON FOXGLOVE……Mr. J. BROUGHAM
Paul Weldon……Mr. C. Walcot, Jr
Jacob Chubb……Mr. W. S. Andrews
Alice Devereaux……Miss Prentice
Miss Phœbe Tangle……Miss Mary Carr
Barker……Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr
To conclude with the popular farce, entitled
HIS LAST LEGS.
FELIX O'CALAGHAN……Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Mr. Rivers……Mr. J. G. Barnett
Charles Rivers……Mr. W. S. Andrews
Mrs. Montague……Miss Mary Carr
Julia……Miss Johnson

In preparation—Brougham's world-famous extravaganza

POCAHONTAS,

With new scenery, new dresses, new jokes, and all the modern improvements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress……MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager……J. H. SELWYN
LAST PERFORMANCES OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her from the last novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., by
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES,
NEW MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Received nightly with great applause, and should be witnessed by all who desire to spend
"AN EVENING WITH DICKENS."
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8, and the performance terminates at 11.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, June 11, and during the week.
THE FASHIONABLE UP-TOWN RESORT.
First week of the following new acts:
THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT.
ANNA MARIA JONES. EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF. NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager……G. L. Fox
MISS FANNY HERRING
as
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE,
Sustaining six different characters.
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.
THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY IN THE ABOVE PIECES.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY NIGHT.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTting on TUESDAY, June 12, at 3½ P. M. Purse of $1,000. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer's g. m. Blonde; J. L. Eoff's b. s. George M. Patchen, Jr.; H. Woodruff's s. m. Lady Emma; D. Mace's b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt; owner's blk. g. Gen. Butler. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every fifteen minutes during the day, for the course direct. Efficient police arrangements. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING on MONDAY, June 11, at 3 P. M. Purse and stake of $1,000; mile heats; best three in five, to wagon. J. Turner's b. m., Fanny Allen; D. Pfifer's blk. g., Humming Bird; H. Woodruff's g. g., Capt. Tallman; R. Walter's s. g., Dictator.

WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 Times Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.

For circulars apply to the principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, who is an experienced teacher, desires an engagement as governess; would give instruction in exchange for board, or take charge of a gentleman's house and superintend the education of his children; the best testimonials and references will be given. Address Mrs. BROOKS, No. 14 East 17th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A thorough English scholar, teaching also Classics and French, desires a tutorship for the Summer or longer. References. Address G. AMBROSE, Station C., City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 33 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.

JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN, } Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:

CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 9, 1866.

SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE.—AT A MEETing of the Commission on the Post-office Site, held this 30th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That in accordance with an act of Congress, approved May 16, 1866, appointing a "Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts of the City of New-York," with instructions to report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior at their earliest convenience, the Commission invite proposals, to be made on or before WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 M., for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty city lots, centrally located, in the City of New-York, said proposals to be sent to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor's Office, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager……WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.
SECOND WEEK
and enthusiastic welcome of the world-famed
RAVELS,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS,
YOUNG AMERICA,
and
THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORITA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and a company of eminent artists, numbering
FORTY PERSONS.

Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the New-York public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, pre-eminent and glorious renown as the most versatile, accomplished and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.

MONDAY EVENING, June 11, 1866,
for the first time this season, will be presented the very laughable comic pantomime entitled the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
ANTOINE RAVEL……as……Clown
GABRIEL RAVEL……as……Romeo, the Dandy
YOUNG AMERICA……as……Harlequin
Will also be presented, for the first time in several years, a grand ballet of action of
THE VIVANDIERE.
Robinizzo……FRANCOIS RAVEL
Katy……Signorita PEPITA
Hans……Mons. VAN HAMME
The entertainments will commence with
THE CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE
BY YOUNG AMERICA.
In which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
performed by no other trapeze artiste.
On TUESDAY,
TRAPEZE, KIM-KA, and ROBERT MACAIRE.
The programme changed nightly.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at 2, SECOND RAVEL MATINEE.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager……Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Open at 7½ o'clock. Begin at 8.
SUMMER SEASON.
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular and talented Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations.
MONDAY, June 11, 1866.

The performance will commence of Powers' famous comic drama, in two acts, entitled

BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

Paudeen O'Rafferty……Mr. DAN. BRYANT
with the songs "Pat Molloy," and the "Flaming O'Flanigans."
Nina, with song……MISS ROSA COOKE.

Her first appearance here. Other characters by Mr. Geo. Holland, John Nunan, B. T. Ringgold, Leonard Pope, Graham, Ward, Cashim, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith. In the course of the piece, an IRISH REEL by Mr. DAN BRYANT and Miss ROSA COOKE.

To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of

HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy……Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "The Darling Ould Stick," and an Irish Jig.
Other characters by Mr. Geo. Kaines, (his first appearance here,) B. T. Ringgold, G. F. Browne, J. C. Williamson, Graham, Pope, Miss Rosa Cooke, Miss Carman, Miss Mary Barrett.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY, June 12, at 8 o'clock.
Extraordinary performance and first appearance of
Mme. FLEURY, Soprano, and
Monsieur FLEURY, Basso.
LE VIOLONEUX.
Operette. Music by Offenbach.
LA VEUVE AUX CAMELIA.
Vaudeville, and
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT,
Comedy, by Siraudin and Lambert Thiboust.
Ticket Office, No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonville's.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

Through the kindness of Dr. Grant, proprietor of the Odell Organ, who will allow the instrument to remain another week in Irving Hall,

ONE MORE SACRED CONCERT
Will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, June 10, 1866,
when the following artists will assist in a brilliant programme:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano;
Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste,
(Pupil of Mr. Appy;)
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor;
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone;
Mr. JULES LUMBARD, Basso;
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist;
Mr. W. R. JOHNSON, Organist;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION, assisted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA. CLOSING CONCERT, Twelfth Season, THURSDAY EVENING, 14th June, at Irving Hall, when will be presented Wallace's "LURLINE" and Mendelssohn's "ATHALIE." Solo Singers: Mmes. COOPER and HOLBROOK; Misses SIMONS, MEYER and HOSTRIE; and Messrs. THATCHER, LOMBARD and SARGEANT. Tickets, $1, to be procured at C. A. MUNGER'S, No. 626 Broadway, and of the Members of the Society.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.

HORACE WATERS.

CARD.—THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CHAMBERS & GABLER having expired, I will continue the business of manufacturing pianos at my new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts. EMIL GABLER, manufacturer of pianofortes, No. 140 Centre-st., New-York.

LESSONS IN SINGING BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent professor; piano instruction if desired; references given. Address CANTO, Box No. 129 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

Notice is hereby given, that, under the provisions of Chapter 761, Laws of 1866, being an act entitled "An Act authorizing the taxation of Stockholders of Banks and the surplus funds of Savings Banks," the shareholders of Banks and Banking Associations in the City and County of New-York have been assessed, for the year 1866, on the value of their shares of stock therein.

The Assessment Rolls are now prepared, and will remain open till the 30th day of June, 1866, for the correction of errors.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) NO. 108 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 11th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.

All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 30 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 120 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City, said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Thousands on the Way—Hundreds on the Waters—The Dangers of the Drive and the Expensive Luxury of Safe and Shady Places—The Blossoms of the Week—The Mall and the Music—Something for the Smokers.

Notwithstanding that the noon of yesterday was sunless and that the heavy clouds which hung threateningly overhead moved but slowly to a respectful distance, the tide of Saturday visitors to the Park set in much earlier and with greater current than on the Saturday preceding. Before 3 o'clock the Drive, in the neighborhood of the Terrace, was so thronged with vehicles that only the most venturous of foot passengers could risk the crossing—all those in whom the organ of caution had even average development preferring to go down the steps and through the arch, underneath the Drive, so reaching the Lakes. To be sure it is a trying ordeal to pass through that same archway, if not to life or limb, to the pocket, especially if you happen to be the custodian of a couple of infant prodigies of your own, or some other body's property. For the seats invite you upon either side, and the air is odorous with the fragrance of rose and lemon and vanilla, and waiters swagger in a deliciously coaxing way with their tiny burdens of ice cream. If your heart be any softer than a saucer, and you have such a thing as a dollar about you the probability is that Johnny and Lizzie will be made happy, and the dollar will disappear in a mysterious way through the hole in the wall where the cakes and the cream come from. It wouldn't be a bad idea these times, when a little expedient has to be taken advantage of to earn an honest shilling, for venders of ice-cream in archways, under crossings, to hire a few industrious hackmen to keep up a perpetual current above, so that it would be highly injudicious indeed for parents with children to attempt to cross in that direction. It is unnecessary to warn young ladies about the danger of crossing the drive at the Terrace; they seem to understand it thoroughly. They go invariably by the shady way, and do it in stages. Strawberries and sherry cordwainers are pleasant things to talk over.

Coming down from the Casino, which, by the by, is another risky place to bring ladies to, the way is lined, to the lowermost steps toward the fountain, with a golden wall of yellow roses, which have burst into breathing beauty during the past six days. Yellow roses are rare enough to make it a surprise and pleasure to see even a single plant; hence the attraction to this spot yesterday was such that the steps were frequently difficult of access. This, however, is not the only pleasing surprise in the flower way which the past week developed. At almost every turn something of beauty which we have not seen before met us with its perfumed welcome. Beds of Rhododendrums of every hue, clouds of snowy Spirea, clusters of Forget-me-not and Sweet Elysum, Peonies like great crimson eyes looking out from amidst their shadowy foliage, Honeysuckles pointing with countless fingers from the rocks above, a hundred "children of the earth and sun," born within a week, blessing with fragrant lips, like charity, the giver and receiver.

The beautiful cages before noticed have now all found place upon their pedestals, and in another week or so, when, it may be presumed, the air will be uniformly warm, we may hope to see them tenanted, and the air made glad with the joyous music of the feathered Marios and Grisis. The vases on the Terrace and on the "Bridge of Flowers" have been filled with the choicest plants, many of which droop down already with the weight of flowers. The crowd at the foot of the Terrace steps, and along the boat landing at the central lake, was unusually large even for a gala-day, and there did not seem to be boats enough for the numerous applicants for transportation. The Ramble was full to jostling but collisions' only offspring there and elsewhere were politeness and good humor. A number of Germans gathered round the bust of the immortal SCHILLER to pay the accustomed honors, but to their intense indignation the bronzed visage of the illustrious Bard was almost obscured by cob-webs from their gaze. Some intensely ugly things were said in a language scarcely as pure as that written by the poet; but if his spirit were near the spot and grieved at the unharmonious explosion of his countrymen, the gentle touch which removed the cobwebs from the bust must have at the same time wiped away all remembrance of the agony of words.

The Mall in the neighborhood of the Pavilion was a cram which would have been creditable to an Academy exhibition or a Grant reception. The ladies were so close to each other that there was no room for criticism. It was only on the "Common" that you could hear those little amiable things about style, and fit, and color, and texture, and shape, and make, and trimming, and—and *cetera*, which are so pleasant to hear, and so entertaining and so improving to one's taste, if not to one's morals.

The gentlemen commentators were not so noisy as when we last heard them, nor, perhaps, as numerous; but the smokers were in excess. *Some gentlemen* think smoking in the Mall, making the air foul where the crowd is genteel, is in bad taste, and when they wish to enjoy their cigar they go upon the "Common," where there is room and where they are subject to the deodorizing influence of a little wind and the new mown hay. *All ladies* appreciate this little self sacrifice, if it be any, as they fancy they breathe easier with their mouths just a little open, a privilege they enjoy in the absence of smoke. They also think that they enjoy the music more, and they say that they are much less doubtful as to the condition of their skirts when they get home. Gentlemen who are impolite enough to smoke in the crowded Mall at music, or any other time, when it is crowded, are filthy enough to expectorate there. It is to be hoped that this hint given in good humor may be fruitful of good result, and that it will not be found necessary to disfigure the beautiful walks with placards as disgusting in their wording as those which hang in the cabins of our ferry-boats. "Out of respect to the ladies, gentlemen (?) will please not soil the place with tobacco juice!"

The selection of airs on the programme yesterday was choice, and their execution, as usual, admirable, as testified to by the clapping of all hands within hearing distance. Here it is:

PART I.	
1. Petersdorf March	C. Faust
2. Overture to Fra Diavolo	Auber
3. Part Song on a Lake	Mendelssohn
4. Lancers—Echos from London	Cooke
PART II.	
5. Grand March—De la Victoire	Kuhe
6. Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream	Mendelssohn
7. Mabel Waltz	Godfrey
8. Grand Selection from Don Giovanni	Mozart
PART III.	
9. Aspinwall March	A. Dodworth
10. Tritsch Tratsch Polka	Strauss
11. Cavatina from La Traviata	Verdi
12. Harum-Scarum Galop	Cassidy

The good taste of Mr. DODWORTH and his coadjutors is not limited either to selection or execution of the harmonies of sound. The harmony of hats is not beyond the appreciation of these gentlemen. There was an agreeable uniformity about the "Brightons" worn by the staff, and a telling superiority about the stove-pipe which towered upon the maestro yesterday. They were in perfect tune, those hats—the maestro's being just an octave higher than the rounded domes beneath him.

Some time before the programme was gone through the sun broke out bright and warm, and the timid ones who had been frightened by the passing cloud came sailing up the Mall in all the plentitude of skirt and feather. The evening set in with a cool breeze, just stirring enough to awake the music of the leaves when DODWORTH ended, and enjoyable in the extreme to the many thousands who now wandered delighted through avenues and rambles, over the bridges and along the margins of the lakes swept by the waters stirred into rippling life, as the gentle west wind sang the praises of the setting sun.

Bridging Broadway.

Some time since Mr. CHARLES E. LOEW introduced a resolution into the Board of Aldermen providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety and feasibility of erecting a bridge over Broadway for the accommodation of pedestrians.

The Committee held one or two meetings, at which numerous plans were submitted to them, and subsequently the Legislature inserted in the tax levy an appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of the proposed bridge. The Committee, it is understood, have now agreed upon a plan for an iron bridge to be erected at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and will report the result of their deliberations to the Board of Aldermen at their next meeting.

The bridge is to be supported by four cast-iron posts of fifteen inches diameter, one at each corner of the street, the bases to be ornamented, and each post to be furnished with a lamp at the top. From these posts will spring lattice-work girders of wrought-iron crossing Fulton-street, and these girders will support three tension-rod girders which will cross Broadway at right angles. Four stairways, five feet wide, one on each corner of the street, with newells and lamp-posts at the bottom, and fancy railings at the side, will lead to the platform of the bridge. This will be formed of chestnut plank, slightly curved to shed the rain, and will be fourteen feet in width. The platforms will be so arranged that pedestrians can cross either Fulton-street or Broadway. The height of the arch of the bridge from the roadway will be about sixteen feet. It will be constructed to bear a weight of one hundred tons, although if loaded to its utmost capacity not more than ten tons weight of human beings can be crowded upon it at once.

If the bridge, when constructed, is found to answer the requirements of the community others will doubtless be erected in other portions of our most crowded thoroughfares.

Cholera in the City.

Registrar HARRIS investigated a case of cholera, yesterday, and reported that the wife of Mr. BELL, aged about 25 years, residing at No. 166 West Twentieth-street, was seized with symptoms of cholera on Thursday night. During the preceding day she had washed clothing and greatly fatigued herself, being but two weeks delivered of an infant, and then nursing it during the entire day Thursday. On Friday she was suffering the usual symptoms of Asiatic cholera, having a painless diarrhœa, cramps of the limbs, excessive prostration, and partial collapse. As no indiscretion in diet or personal habits had operated to produce this attack, Dr. BUCHANAN pronounced it a case of Asiatic cholera. Mrs. BELL died yesterday. Dr. HARRIS, after surveying the tenement house in which she dwelt, called the attention of Sanitary Superintendent DALTON to the condition of the house and neighborhood, and measures were promptly taken to cleanse the place.

Quarantine Report.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Saturday, June 9.

The following three new cases have been received since last report: JOHN DANIELSON, aged 28, of Sweden, June 8; NICOLENA JOHNSON, aged 31, of Denmark, June 8; CHRISTIANA BELWANG, aged 12, of Denmark, June 8. Remaining last report, 64; new cases, 3. Total, 67. MARIE HAUSEN, aged 58, of Denmark, died, and was sent ashore for interment. All the passengers from steamship *Peruvian* were removed to the steamship *Illinois* last evening.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Field-days, Parades, Reviews, Drills, Inspections, Promotions, Appointments, Remarks, &c.

A morning cotemporary yesterday in an editorial article on the militia condemns the field-days, reviews, &c., of the militia, on the ground that they are conducive "to drunkenness and riot, and disgraceful to the service." The instance cited where scenes of this nature are alleged to have occurred was the field-day of the 2d Brigade at East New-York, on the 28th ult. While it is true that on that occasion there were one or two instances of disorderly conduct on the part of individuals members of certain regiments, it is equally true that there was neither "drunkenness" nor "riot" to an extent to justify such a wholesale charge against the brigade, nor even against a single company of any regiment. Had the editor of the paper referred to known anything in regard to military matters—had he ever served a day with any army in the field during our late war, he never could have been sufficiently ungenerous, as to have held a whole corps of honorable gentlemen responsible for the individual acts of one or two rowdies who had crept in among them. As well might the editor in question be called to account for the acts of the vilest "disorderly" arraigned at the Tombs, because he chances to be a resident in the same community. It is well known that in every regiment that ever was raised—militia, regulars, or volunteers—some of its members have been given to whisky drinking and rowdyism, yet this fact has not perceptibly impaired the efficiency of these organizations when called to active service. Not a regiment of our brave soldiers served through the war without having some of its members Court-martialed for similar offences, yet who dare charge those regiments with being "disorderly and riotous?" If organization on such is to be judged by this standard, what shall be said of our regular army? We know of one regiment of regulars which was stationed at St. Louis during the past Winter, which was spoken of universally by the Press of that city as the "regular garroters and burglars." Shall the regular army be denounced as burglars and garroters because a half dozen professionals of that ilk saw fit to attach themselves to a single regiment? Why then stigmatize our militia as "disorderly" and "riotous" because of the acts of two or three individuals? Indeed, we should look more leniently upon the militia than upon either the regulars or volunteers—these latter make a business of soldiering, are subject to discipline at all times, while the former are only under orders at stated intervals. If occasional breaches of discipline occur, we should remember that the fault rests not with the officers or the organizations, but from the perverseness of individuals and the impossibility of officers exercising a proper control over privates who are not constantly subject to their orders. The records of the late war will show whether or not "good marching and handsome uniform" was the sole result of our militia system. The editor goes on to say that these parades, "although conducted under the guise of military drills, are little better than social pic-nic parties, so far as the authority of the officers is concerned," and recommends that they be abandoned. Without these parades and field days our militia regiments would have but slight opportunity afforded them for perfecting themselves in the evolutions of regiments, or becoming familiar with their duties when acting in connection with each other. Their armories afford facilities for company drills, but there is not one of them of sufficient capacity to enable a regiment to execute those movements, as a regiment, which would be required of them within twenty-four hours after they are required to enter upon active service. Out of door drills by regiments and brigades are absolutely necessary to give any degree of efficiency to our militia system, and we refer to the soldierly appearance and manœuvres of any one of the regiments of this City to controvert the statement that their field days degenerate into simple "social picnics" and that the officers have no control of the men. We venture to say that no militia in the world can equal that of New-York City, either in appearance, drill, discipline or efficiency, and rely upon the records of the past twenty years to sustain the assertion. When have they ever proved recreant to their duty when called upon by either the United States, the State or the City authorities? When have they ever failed to respond promptly and almost to a man when danger threatened? At such times who ever thought of designating them as "disorderly and riotous?"

Our militia regiments are closely observed by all citizens, and the officers owe it to themselves and to the public to thoroughly weed out their ranks, and promptly expel from their organizations any member who has not sufficient respect for himself and his corps to behave like a soldier and a gentleman when in uniform, and thus avoid in future any pretext for such injudicious criticism. As regards the trouble referred to at East New-York, we are glad to learn that the disorderly conduct originated with and was confined to some three or four members of a single regiment, and that prompt action has been taken to secure to them a proper punishment for their disgraceful proceedings.

FIELD-DAY OF THE ELEVENTH (BROOKLYN) BRIGADE.

The annual field exercises of the Eleventh Brigade, second division, N. G., took place on Thursday last at East New-York. This brigade, commanded by Brigadier-Gen. J. C. SMITH, comprises the 23d, 47th, 52d, and 56th Regiments, and AMOOR's Battery. The several regiments, with the exception of the 56th, which was not represented, turned out in good numbers, there being about 1,200 men present, including the battery. The early part of the day was devoted to company and battalion drills; the several evolutions were executed with a degree of precision highly commendable. There were some blunders made, as it was but natural to suppose there would be, but on the whole there was little complaint to be found. It is not our purpose to throw cold water upon the efforts of the militia in their attempts to perfect themselves as soldiers, and while there is ground for criticism we prefer to encourage them at all times, and to endeavor to stimulate them to renewed exertions. Major-Gen. H. B. DURYEA, commanding the division, was present during the afternoon, and witnessed the various brigade evolutions, expressing himself as highly pleased with the progress made by the 11th Brigade.

FIELD DAY OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HALL has issued orders for a field-day of the brigade under his command. This is composed of the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th and 55th Regiments, and as they are nearly all old organizations, and have been drilling for years, a very interesting day is expected. There will doubtless be a large number of New-Yorkers present on that occasion, and it behooves the members of these regiments to look well to their reputations. Much is expected of them in the way of discipline and proficiency in drill, and we trust they will not disappoint the public. The 1st Regiment, "Hawkins Zouaves," has been lately added to the brigade, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition. The following is the order of Gen. HALL:

THIRD BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1866. }

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 4.—The several regiments comprising this brigade will parade at East New-York in full fatigue, and one day's rations, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., for practice in evolutions of the line.

Brigade line will be formed at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Commandants of regiments are directed to have their commands on the ground by 10 o'clock A. M. and drill them till 12:30 P. M.

Col. J. M. VARIAN will detail Capt. SMITH, of the troop, with his company for guard duty, and report to the Brigade Major on the grounds at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Camp colors will be provided for the occasion. Regimental field and staff officers will not be mounted.

Brigade staff will assemble at the General's quarters, No. [illegible] Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M.

By order WM. HALL, Brigadier-General.

WM. BLACK, Brigade Quartermaster.

In accordance with the above, the following regimental orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, }
NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1866. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—Pursuant to Brigade Orders, this regiment will parade in full fatigue, (haversacks, with one day's rations,) on Wednesday, 13th inst. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock A. M. Field and Staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel at the same hour. Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. By order of

Col. EMMONS CLARK.

W. H. KIPP, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1866. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 8.—In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade on Wednesday, June 13, in full fatigue, with one day's rations, for a field day at East New-York. Roll-call of companies at 7:30 A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel (dismounted) at 7:45. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the Adjutant at the same hour. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, in Grand-street, right on Centre. Commandants of companies will detail a Corporal for color guard, to report to the Adjutant at 7:45. The troop will parade, mounted, and report on the field. Quartermaster D. P. ARNOLD will furnish transportation.

By order of COL. J. M. VARIAN.

J. P. DURFEE, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1866. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—In obedience to orders from Brigade Headquarters, the officers and members of this regiment will assemble at the Armory, on Wednesday morning, June 13, in fatigue dress, for the purpose of proceeding to East New-York for brigade drill. Company roll calls at 7:30 o'clock A. M. Field and Staff, (dismounted,) Non-Commissioned Staff and Field Music, to report at same time and place. Officers and members will provide themselves with one day's rations, and the means of carrying the same. Quartermaster MELLEN will apply to the Quartermaster of the Brigade for transportation to and from the ground, and arrange the details for the same.

By order of Col. J. H. WILCOX.

HENRY S. BROOKS, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 55TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 6, 1866. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—In pursuance of Brigade Order, No. 4, dated June 5, 1866, and this day received, this regiment will parade for practice and evolutions on Wednesday, the 13th inst. The commandants of companies will assemble their commands at Harmonic Hall, No. 135 Essex-street, (between Stanton and Rivington streets,) at 8:30 o'clock A. M., fully uniformed with epaulettes and white gloves. Each man will provide himself with one day's cooked rations. Non-commissioned, staff and field music will report to the Adjutant at same time and place. The armorer will have the slings of the muskets lengthened so that they may be slung. Quartermaster MICKLE will arrange transportation from Brigade Quartermaster.

By order, EUGENE LE GAL, Colonel.

GEO. GOLDSCHMIDT, Adj't.

"MILITARY TIME."

In our notice of the review of the 4th Brigade by His Honor the Mayor, on Wednesday last, we took occasion to speak of the usual want of punctuality displayed by the militia in their parades, and said that the 4th Brigade was no exception to the rule. We have received a letter from Gen. ASPINWALL in reference to our report, [illegible]:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIV., N.G.S.N.Y., }
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much surprised at the notice of the want of punctuality charged to this Brigade in the notice contained in the TIMES of this morning. The facts, as stated, were incorrect, and the comments unjustified by the circumstances.

The orders directed that the line should be formed at 3:30 P. M., and not at 3 o'clock, as stated. The review at the City Hall was ordered to take place at 4:30 P. M., and not at 4 o'clock.

Between 3 o'clock and 3:15 it rained in torrents, and the delay in regiments leaving their armories was perfectly justifiable. With the exception of the 69th infantry, all the regiments were in the brigade line by 3:45, and this regiment, (the 69th,) having its armory a long distance from the place designated for the formation of the line, and not leaving its armory until the rain had ceased, only reported at 4 o'clock. Immediately after this the brigade moved, and halted on the east side of the Park at 5 o'clock precisely—30 minutes after the specified hour. Broadway was exceedingly slippery, and the march down was made rather slowly.

Had I not perceived that the rain gust was only an ordinary Summer affair of short duration, I should have postponed the parade.

I claim military punctuality for this command, (acts of God excepted,) and it is only due to the commandants of my regiments that the TIMES should make public correction of its public announcement.

I have entire confidence that you would not intentionally make any unseasonable comments, and that you only require to be properly informed to do justice where injustice has been committed. I am yours truly,

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Brigadier-General.

We confess to having been misled by a notice in one of the daily papers regarding the hour at which the line was to be formed, and stated it at 3 o'clock instead of 3:30. But this is only a mitigation of what we complained of, and not a complete exoneration. The fact remains, as shown by the General's letter, that the brigade was behind time, although not to the extent as stated by us. The "rain gust" which, as the General foresaw, was but "an ordinary Summer affair of short duration," is not a valid excuse for a regiment's non-compliance with both the letter and spirit of the orders of its commanding officer. We are glad that this matter has come up, and we here desire to state that in a repertorial experience of ten years we never knew a militia organization to perform its promises to the public with promptness. The old phrase "military time"—which was formerly considered as the acme of punctuality—has been so abused that its meaning has become perverted, and now when used gives one a margin of three or four hours in which to fulfill his engagement.

There is no more excuse for a regiment or brigade failing to keep its appointments punctually than there is for an individual, and it is time that military men understood that the public does not like to be deceived and trifled with. It is as easy for a regiment to parade at one hour as another, if the preliminary arrangements are properly made, and if the parade does not take place at the time specified, some one is responsible, and should be held to a proper accountability. These remarks are general, and apply no more to the Fourth Brigade than they do to any other militia organization. Nor is the Fourth Brigade any more amenable to censure for want of punctuality than any other. We do not know of a single regiment that is not habitually an example of this violation of "military time."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending June 2, 1866:

Third Regiment of Cavalry—John J. Schacht, Captain, May 29, 1866, vice Wessel, resigned. Henry Schmale, First Lieutenant, May 29, 1866, vice Schacht, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—Theodore H Freeland, First Lieutenant, May 8, 1866, vice Smith, resigned. Samuel M. Smith, Second Lieutenant, May 8, 1866, vice Freeland, promoted.

Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry—Collins S. Marks, Captain, May 19, 1866, vice J. G. Ezell, resigned. Perry C. Bentley, Second Lieutenant, May 19, 1866, vice C. S. Marks, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Geo. B. Goldschmidt, Adjutant, May 17, 1866, vice Wadsworth resigned.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—William H. Walter, Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1866, vice McBride declined. William Dowd, First Lieutenant, May 26, 1866, vice Sanler resigned.

Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry—William Black, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1866, vice Simpson declined.

Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry—Albert D. Finkle, First Lieutenant, May 10, 1866, vice M. W. Allen resigned. Isaac Honak, Second Lieutenant, May 19, 1866, vice Finkle promoted.

Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry—James B. Shufeldt, Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1866, vice McCue resigned.

First Squadron Cavalry Ninth Brigade—Samuel L. Bridgeford, First Lieutenant, May 25, 1866, vice Wood resigned. Joseph Anker, Second Lieutenant, May 25, 1866, vice E. J. Austin resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 2, 1866:

JUNE 2.—18th Regiment, William J. Horton, First Lieutenant, declined; 39th Regiment, V. D. Beecher, Captain, declined; 60th Regiment, Richard Pinch, Second Lieutenant, declined; 60th Regiment, Franklin D. Sherwood, First Lieutenant, declined; 69th Regiment, E. J. Burke, Second Lieutenant, declined; 74th Regiment, John C. Nagel, Captain, declined; 76th Regiment, Curtis Chatfield, Captain, declined; 76th Regiment, H. B. Livermore, Captain, declined; 80th Regiment, Cleaveland Gillett, Captain, declined; 95th Regiment, Thomas J. Grace, Captain, declined.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

An election was held in B Company, 71st Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., on Tuesday evening last, to fill the vacancy of Captain caused by the resignation of Capt. A. M. UNDERHILL, which resulted in the election of MATHIAS S. EUEN, late Major of the 156th N. Y. Vols. Capt. EUEN was for a long time in command of the post at Hart's Island, and for gallant conduct in the field, and the thorough discipline he maintained among the troops (better known as the "Permanent Party") at Hart's Island, he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel. After the election Capt. EUEN was waited upon by the company, and partook of an impromptu collation.

THE LIGHT GUARD

will celebrate their fortieth anniversary on June 21. The company will parade on this occasion in their well-known uniform, white coats and bear skin hats, and proceed to Long Branch, where they will with appropriate ceremonies open the new hotel lately erected there by the Stetsons of the Astor House, who have for years been members of this company. A special boat and train of cars have been chartered for the occasion to convey the company and their friends to their destination. DOWNING's 71st Regiment Band, with its full complement of instruments, will accompany the guard. The arrangements for making this excursion a very pleasant one are quite complete, and the company will doubtless parade with full ranks—the prospect of an entertainment provided in the old Astor House style, going far in bringing out many of the old guard whose years have accumulated and whose proclivities for lively times have somewhat faded out.

At an election held last Tuesday evening, in Company G, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel J. H. WILCOX presiding, First Sergeant John J. NORMAN was elected Second Lieutenant, receiving 30 votes out of 36 cast. Lieutenant NORMAN is one of the veterans of the "Old Ninth," and served in its ranks as a private in the field. He was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy for gallant and meritorious service.

Company F, Capt. MILNOR IMLAY, of the 12th regiment, on Thursday last took a pleasure excursion to Sing Sing, at the invitation of Company E, of the 18th Regiment. Lieuts. AUSER and BELL, of that company, received their guests at the steamboat landing, and with their company escorted them through the city. A sumptuous entertainment provided by Company E was amply discussed, after which there were several pleasant speeches made. Capt. IMLAY's command went through the dress parade and drill exercises in a manner which elicited the warmest commendations. The company returned the same evening, having enjoyed a most delightful excursion.

We are in receipt of a letter from some of the officers of the 9th Regiment in reference to a card published some time since, wherein several gentlemen protest against the regiment being denominated as "veterans." The letter in reply is altogether too personal in its nature to warrant its publication. We should be happy to give place to the views of persons who are interested in the "veteranizing" process in the militia, but cannot sanction personalities. Honest differences of opinions may exist without eliciting hard words.

Carrying Dangerous Weapons.

The following circular was yesterday issued to the Police Captains by the Police Commissioners:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1866. }

The Legislature of the State of New-York, at its last session, passed a law intended to suppress the practice of carrying dangerous weapons; and which law is now in full force.

You will, therefore, instruct the members of your command to arrest as felons every person, other than a public officer, who may be found in willful possession of any weapon known as slungshot, billy, sand-club, metal knuckles, sword-cane, air-gun, dirk or dagger, and take him before a proper magistrate for disposal, under the act referred to.

At any time when an arrest is made for assault and battery, or other offence, should the person arrested have used, or threatened to use, any or either of the prohibited weapons, or should any of them be found on his person, a separate and distinct charge will be made to the magistrate, for the felony, against the party so using, or intending to use, or having possession of such weapon.

For information, a copy of the law is hereto appended:

The following are the sections of the act alluded to in the above circular:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall within this State, use, or attempt to use, or with intent to use against any other person, shall knowingly and secretly conceal on his person, or with like intent shall willfully and furtively possess any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung-shot, billy, sand club, or metal knuckles, or any dirk or dagger (not contained as a blade of a pocket-knife) or sword cane or air gun, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, may be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison or Penitentiary, or County Jail, for a term, not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. The having possession of any of the weapons mentioned in the first section of this act, by any other than a public officer, willfully and secretly concealed on the person, or knowingly and furtively carried thereon, shall be presumptive evidence of so concealing and possessing or carrying the same with the intent to use the same in violation of the provisions of this act.

The Reformed Dutch Church General Synod.

The case of the appeal from the censure of the Classis of Long Island was resumed yesterday at the morning session. The members of the classes and those of the particular synod which had made the censure being directed to withdraw, the remaining members of the General Synod expressed their individual views on the matter before them, the majority declaring the action of the particular synod to be irregular [illegible]. The President, Rev. Mr. GANSE, declined to render any decision. A vote was taken, after a lengthened discussion, which gave a marked majority in favor of sustaining the action of the particular synod and removing whatever censure may have been inflicted by their action on the North Classis of Long Island.

The Synod then adjourned till Monday. It is supposed this matter of the censure ends here.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Union vs. Active—The New-Yorkers Badly Beaten.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, and the Active Club, of New-York, played the first game of a home and home match on the grounds of the former club yesterday. From the reputation of both clubs an exciting game was looked for, and a large crowd was present, many ladies being among the number. But in this respect the persons present were disappointed, as the Actives were badly beaten by a score of 66 to 13, in a tedious game of over three hours and a half's duration. The Unions were in excellent trim for play, and made a creditable display at the bat and in the field. We never saw the Actives do worse; they went upon the field short-handed, KELLY and MILLS, their pitcher and first base, being the absentees. We trust this will be a lesson to them in future, and if it has the proper effect it will not be such a dearly bought one as they imagine. They cannot expect to win games with such first-class clubs as the Unions unless they pick out their nine earlier in the season and give them plenty of practice. WALKER's pitching is not near as effective as it was last season. In order to give a twist to his ball he loses the speed that used to be the feature of his pitching, and he delivers it in such a manner as to make it look very like a throw. He will find it more to his reputation and better for the Club to do away with this innovation.

Thus far this season the Union Club have played four games with clubs belonging to the National Association, all of which they have won. Their victory over the celebrated Eckford Club, last Wednesday, was a very creditable affair; but the game of yesterday, in which they trounced the Actives to the tune of over four to one, will be the brightest record in their score-book this season. Of the play, on the occasion, one and all of the Unions did well. MARTIN leading to the bat, SMITH coming second, and KETCHAM a good third; SMITH's base-play was good, PABOR's pitching very effective, and BIRDSALL's catching was never better. Of the Actives, EBBITTS, WALKER and STOCKMAN did the best fielding. In batting well, there was not a great deal done by the Actives in that line. So we will let the score tell the rest:

ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Ebbitts, c. f.	2	2	Martin, 2d b.	1	[illegible]
Allen, 1st b.	3	1	Abrams, 3d b.	4	[illegible]
Hatfield, l. f.	4	1	Smith, 1st b.	3	[illegible]
Woods, s. s.	2	2	Hannegan, s. s.	4	[illegible]
Hibbard, r. f.	3	1	Pabor, p.	3	[illegible]
Collins, c.	4	1	Birdsall, c.	3	[illegible]
Moran, 3d b.	3	1	Akin, l. f.	3	[illegible]
Stockman, 2d b.	2	2	Ketcham, c. f.	3	[illegible]
Walker, p.	4	0	Austin, r. f.	3	[illegible]
Total	27	13	Total	27	66

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Active	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	13
Union	15	3	2	12	0	6	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	66

Umpire—Mr. RYAN, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HALLOCK and ANNER.
Time of game—Three hours and thirty-five minutes.

UNION VS. EUREKA.

On Tuesday the Unions encounter the champions of New-Jersey, who visit Morrisania to play the first game of a home and home match. From the brilliant manner in which the Unions have opened the season the Eurekas will have to play a better fielding game than they did with the Harvard College Club, or else they must expect a defeat.

The Yacht Regattas.

This week are to come off the annual regattas of the New-York, Brooklyn and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

The regatta of the New-York Club is set down for Thursday next, to start at 10:30 o'clock from a point off Owl's Head, Long Island, in the Narrows. The Club steamer *Seth Low* starts for the scene of strife from the pier foot of Christopher-street at 10 o'clock.

The prizes for the two classes of yachts—sloops and schooners—are $250 each. The Regatta Committee—Messrs. SHIPPEN, HOSSACK and WESTRAY—issue the following programme of instructions:

A flag-boat will be anchored abreast of the Owl's Head, Long Island, about half a mile from the wharf, east of which the sloops will anchor in line about forty yards apart, and the schooners in line two hundred yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart.

In taking position in the line, each yacht may select its own in the order of arrival at the anchorage; but any yacht not anchored in line, or not in a proper position, will be placed by a tug in such part of the line as may be directed by the Regatta Committee.

Mainsails, foresails, and gaff topsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee. The signal for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta.

Yachts will proceed from the anchorage to the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it to the west and south, and thence to the Light Ship, rounding it to the northward and eastward, and return over the same course, passing to the eastward of the flag-boat off Owl's Head.

Going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz: Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 12, 1866, closing at 10:30 A. M. precisely. They must be directed to the Secretary of the Club, and delivered at his office, No. 5 Pine-street, New-York.

Members will bear in mind that the rules are materially changed, especially in regard to the forms of entering yachts for a regatta. The entries are kept open to the last minute allowed, (forty-eight hours before the race,) but it is desired that none of them be deferred so long as to give no time for correcting any errors of form or omissions, which cannot be done after the hour for closing has been reached. Attention is also called to the deposit of $25 required at the time of entering a yacht for a regatta.

The ninth annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club comes off on Tuesday, the 12th inst., to start, it is understood, from Gowanus Bay. At 11:30 the steamer *Thomas P. Way* will leave foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for the scene of contest.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn—a new organization—will have its first annual Regatta on Monday, the 11th inst., from the foot of Court-street, Gowanus Bay. The *Wm. Fletcher* is the club steamer.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

STEALING A SILK DRESS.

JAMES ANDERSON was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING on complaint of SELIG KREUTER, charged with stealing a silk dress and other articles of the value of $125. The wife of the complainant alleges that she found the accused in her room at No. 447 Pearl-street, in the act of carrying off the property described. The Justice committed the prisoner to answer.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WAGNER, residing at No. 86 Elm-street, complained to Justice DOWLING yesterday that while in WILD's candy-store on Broadway her pocket was picked of a wallet containing $20. She suspected EMMA LINGARD of having accomplished the light-fingered operation from the fact that EMMA crowded against her very roughly, and immediately afterward the money was missing. The suspected girl was subsequently taken into custody and committed to answer.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A MAGISTRATE REGULATING THE FASHIONS.

Justice MANSFIELD, yesterday, by virtue of his high position as a Police Magistrate, attempted to dictate what shall constitute in future a lady's street costume. Mrs. Dr. MARY E. WALKER, whose long service as Assistant Surgeon in our armies during the war, and whose subsequent capture and imprisonment in a rebel prison won for her the deep sympathy of the public, while walking through Jefferson-street, was followed by a few rowdies, who were anxious to get a glimpse of her peculiar attire. Officer JOHNSON, of the Seventh Precinct, instead of dispersing the rabble, preferred to exercise his authority upon the unoffending lady. He accordingly arrested her, and conveyed her to Essex Market Police Court, where he preferred a charge against her of disorderly conduct, and appearing in male costume. The lady dresses in a manner which she was compelled to resort to while on duty in the army, and which she finds so much more comfortable than the cumbrous costume usually worn by the fair sex, that she still adheres to it. It consists of a broadcloth suit, composed of a tight-fitting waist, a short skirt, and loose pantaloons. She wears the straw hat commonly worn in Broadway by ladies. Her costume is, in fact, about the same as what is known as "the bloomer" style. Justice MANSFIELD entertained the sagacious officer's complaint, deciding to hold Mrs. WALKER to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for a year. The lady having no friends at hand to become her security was committed to prison in default. Her counsel speedily found bail for her, and after an incarceration of about two hours the lady was released. Mrs. WALKER was taken into custody about a week ago by an officer in Canal-street, but on being taken to the Station-house, a Sergeant, possessed of a small amount of common sense, immediately released her, pronouncing the complaint trivial. Justice MANSFIELD, however, having set up as a rival to the Empress EUGENIE, proclaims that Mrs. WALKER must dress according to his ideas of the fashions.

BURGLARIOUS BOYS.

On Thursday night the furniture store of CORNELIUS M. EALKERSON, No. 96 Rivington-street, was entered by burglars, and a mahogany table, valued at $90, was carried off. The table was subsequently sold to a man in the Bowery by a couple of boys about 15 years of age for the sum of $6. One of the boys, named JAMES WILLETT, was arrested by the Thirteenth Precinct Police, and, having confessed the offence, was committed to answer. The prisoner gave the name of his accomplice, but as he has not been arrested we withhold it.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—S. Seymour, Washington; Hon. George Schenck, Albany; H. Harris, Albany; S. E. Meigs, Philadelphia; Gen. Ullman, U. S. A., and Hon. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, are at the Astor House. Gen. Granger, U. S. A.; Hon. J. Shaffer, Albany; N. D. Whitney, Boston; S. W. Bates, Boston, and A. D. Smith, Providence, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. P. C. F. West, South America; W. P. Davis, San Francisco; C. S. Coy, U. S. A.; R. H. Plumb, Grenada; L. B. Brasher, Washington; E. R. Pond, San Francisco; John J. Hayes, St. Louis; C. A. Wood, [illegible]; R. Gamewell, South Carolina, and G. W. Henderson, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lord [illegible], Scotland; Hon. Mr. Bertinatti, Minister Resident at Washington, from Italy; Hon. Mr. Delfosse, Minister Resident at Washington, from Belgium; Count Latour, Belgian Legation; Mr. [illegible], Secretary Italian Legation, and Major-Gen. R. Saxton, are at the Brevoort House, Fifth-avenue.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Among the complaints entertained at the office of the Board of Health, yesterday, was one from the Park Bank, of which President SCHULTZ is a Director, against Theatre-alley. It was ordered that hereafter, during the cholera season, the bank use a barrel of chloride of lime weekly, and employ a night watchman to see that no person commits nuisance in the alley. Complaint was also made against the U. S. District-Attorney's office, the carpets therein being partly decomposed.

SACRED CONCERT.—A grand sacred concert and opening of the new organ built by F. X. ENGELFRIED, will take place at St. Lawrence's Church, in Eighty-fourth-street, Yorkville, this evening at 8 o'clock. The following, among other distinguished artists, will assist: Mrs. EASTON, Miss HENNE, Signor TAMORA, Messrs. REICHART, STAUD and SCHMITZ. W. F. PECHER, organist of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, will preside at the organ.

THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.—The North German Lloyd steamship *Baltic* arrived here on Friday, this being her first trip from Bremen. She yesterday landed her passengers, 1,044 in number. On Thursday next she will start on her return voyage. The *Baltic* is a fine steamer, and compares favorably with other vessels of her class.

PERSONAL.—Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER is not publishing his recollections in any Fenian journal. Recollections, published by him eight or ten years ago, are being reprinted without authority and without credit.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CHESHIRE SLANDER CASE—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES CLAIMED, AND ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AWARDED.—The evidence in this case (CHARLES W. CHESHIRE vs. MILTON WOOLEY, tried in the Brooklyn City Court) was concluded on Friday afternoon. At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. BRIGGS, on behalf of defence, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the offensive words "thief," "robber," &c., used in the complaint, had been uttered by defendant. The motion was denied, when Mr. BRIGGS summed up for the defendant. He claimed, as his first point, that the plaintiff, if entitled to any damages, was only entitled to nominal damages, and called attention to the fact that, at the time the circumstances on which the action was based took place, the complainant was occupying the double position of Supervisor and a member of the Board of Enrollment. He claimed that, even admitting that the defendant had used the words imputed to him, that he did not mean to imply that the plaintiff had been guilty of larceny, and that the words applied, if applied at all, merely in a political sense, and had no more allusion to the plaintiff than to any other political man. It was at the time a matter of notoriety, and it was proved on the stand that the Provost-Marshal's office was rotten, and he knew that Mr. CHESHIRE had had a fair trail by court-martial, and had been convicted of the charges made against him; and he claimed that even if his client had used the words imputed to him, he would have been justified in doing so by these circumstances. Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE summed up for the plaintiff, and claimed that as a member of the Board of Enrollment, Mr. CHESHIRE never had any chance of appropriating money belonging to the Government, for the reason that none ever passed through his hands, and that he did not make a large fortune was shown by the fact that he now occupies a clerk's desk in one of the public offices. It had been proven on the stand that the money, nearly a million, belonging to the County, which passed through his hands, had been accounted for, every dollar of it. As to the court-martial where Mr. CHESHIRE was tried, Counsel said, that over the door of that office should have been written the lines of DANTE's *Inferno*: "Who enters here leaves hope behind," for no man that ever went in there on any charge ever came out guiltless. It was a court composed of drunken army officers, too cowardly to go to the front to fight, who would rather remain in Washington and draw Major-General pay than go and fight for their country. The only object of the court was to convict the victims of BAKER, after he had sponged them dry. The evidence was reviewed at some length, when Judge REYNOLDS charged the Jury, and they retired. After an absence of about an hour, the Jury returned with a verdict of *one hundred dollars* damages for the plaintiff.

RUNNING ON THE RAILROAD TRACKS—ACTION OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS—STRINGENT RULES ADOPTED.—It is universally known throughout the city that on the occasion of every alarm of fire, the members of the different fire companies race along the streets like wild Indians, while emulation to be "ahead," or to pass a rival company is such that life and limb is not regarded if the object can only be obtained. This is particularly the case in going down grades. An apparatus is started on the railroad track from some elevated piece of ground—the top as full of men and boys as they can be packed, with perhaps two or three men at the tongue to guide. The word "let her go" is no sooner given than the apparatus speeds it down the hill at a terrible rate. Some two or three, or more follow each other, on the parallel tracks, and it not unfrequently happens that a car is run into, a carriage upset, or a person run over, and perhaps crippled for life; occasionally one is killed. Mr. TAYLOR, a member of Franklin Engine Company No. 3, met his death recently in this way. The engine was racing down Myrtle-avenue, and when nearly opposite Pearl-street came in collision with a truck. TAYLOR was knocked from the engine, and falling under the wheels was picked up a few moments thereafter a lifeless corpse. This melancholy circumstance induced the Fire Commissioners at the last meeting to adopt a new set of regulations for running down grades. Heretofore all rules have been violated with impunity. Once in a great while a member was expelled, and after a certain probation reinstated in his position. The new rules are very stringent in their character, and it is the determination of the Commissioners to enforce them strictly and impartially. Instead of arraigning individual members for violating these rules, the Companies will be held responsible for the acts of the men, and will be promptly disbanded. The case of No. 3 will soon be brought up, and it is the express purpose to make an example of every man on board, or having hold of the tongue at the time of the killing of one of their members. The bell-ringers are also to be overhauled for neglect of duty—a frequent occurrence. They have heretofore made their own rules as to the hours of duty—one man remaining on the lookout twelve hours out of thirty-six hours. This will be changed by making the time six hours on, and twelve hours off, the year round. Another subject broached by one of the Commissioners, demands the attention of the city authorities, and that is in relation to the police telegraph. The firemen claim that it is no more than proper that the Chief Engineer's office and the different bell towers should be connected with the office of the Inspector of Police, so that in the case of an alarm of fire they should be advised of it at the earliest practicable moment. The telegraph was formerly connected with the Chief's office, but for some unexplained reason was discontinued by the police authorities. It is a matter that should be attended to by the Common Council.

THE NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The city authorities have leased the brick three-story and basement building, on the corner of Washington and Johnson streets, for the use of the Inspector of Police, to be occupied by him as the headquarters of the Brooklyn force. As it is only leased for a limited period no alterations will at present be made; although it will answer the purpose very well as it is until purchased by the city, which will probably be in the course of the coming year. The rooms are neatly fitted up with every convenience necessary for an office of this kind. At present all looks clean and neat, and it is the determination of the Inspector to keep it so. The furniture from the old headquarters in the basement of the City Hall was removed yesterday, the telegraph transferred and placed in working order, and last evening all connected with the office appeared to feel at home.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, on Thursday evening, June 7, Mr. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Flushing, L. I., read an interesting and eloquent paper on "Rienzi, the Roman Tribune."

NEW-JERSEY.

THE GARBAGE NUISANCE.—Some time since an injunction was issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, restraining the Central Railroad from making any further deposits of garbage along the line of the shore front of Jersey City, but thus far the Company it is alleged, has managed to evade the writ, by depositing its garbage along the shore front of Communipaw. The citizens of Bergen have, however, taken the subject into consideration, and the result was that a public meeting of citizens was called to be held Saturday evening, and at which it was determined to sue out an injunction, by the application of a Committee appointed for the purpose, the effect of which action will probably be to put a period to the alleged nuisance until after Nov. 1 next, the time named in the injunction issued at the suit of the citizens of Jersey City.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—CHARLES F. RUH, the member of Assembly from the Fifth District of Hudson County, and who has been indicted by the Mercer County Grand Jury for alleged bribery and corruption, and bribery in obtaining the passage of certain bills, has published a card, asking for a suspension of public opinion until such time as he shall have an opportunity to be heard. He denies any guilt in the matter, and will insist on an immediate trial.

FATAL DROWNING ACCIDENT.—A man belonging to a canal-boat lying at the foot of Newark-street, Hoboken, accidentally fell overboard Friday afternoon, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered on Saturday. At an inquest subsequently held before Coroner AVERY, a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—MARQUIS WOLF, a German, and MEYER LEON, a Prussian, were arrested at the Erie Depot in Jersey City, on Saturday morning, by JOHN DORSEY, of the Railroad Police, charged with attempting to pick the pockets of emigrant passengers. The prisoners were committed for examination.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE BILL.—The validity of the Jersey City Police Bill will be tested in the Supreme Court at Trenton on Tuesday next. The case will be argued by J. P. BRADLEY, of Newark, for the city, and by CORTLANDT PARKER, also of Newark, and by JACOB WEART, of Jersey City, on behalf of the Commissioners.

A NEW RACE TRACK.—A new race track is to be established at Trenton, N. J., to be conducted on the same plan as that at Paterson, and laid out in the same manner. Thirty thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the purpose.

Clean Clothes vs. Cholera.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to ask a question? I have been waiting for some one else to ask it, but it seems no one is inclined to do so. What can Dr. PARKER mean when he says cholera is only transmissible by clothing? Do clothes get it? Do they produce it? Is it not acknowledged by all other men to be animal in its first visible effects? Does it not kill an animal—viz.: man? Why, then, may not a man with new clothes on him, and well washed, bring it to the City? Is it not admitted that quarantine is to be considered, at least for the present, our safety? If Dr. PARKER is right, it is useless.

E. H. DIXON, No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

The advantage of limestone over sandstone in building is, that the former is three times as strong, and when it breaks gives way slowly by cracking and splintering, while sandstone crushes down all at once. A three-inch cube of sandstone gave way under a pressure of about eight tons and a quarter. Good bricks laid in cement stand about 88 tons pressure to the square inch, equal to a height of such brick work of more than 850 feet.

Regatta of the Yale College Navy.

From the New-Haven Journal, June 7.

The regatta of the Yale boats yesterday was largely attended, the shore in front of the Pavilion being crowded with spectators. The boats entered for the shell race were the *Varuna* and *Glyuna*. They took their places a few moments after 5 o'clock, the *Varuna* having the inside, and got the word to go. They rowed down the harbor in fine style, the *Glyuna* slowly gaining on her competitor. The boats passed down around the buoy, and when they arrived in sight again the *Glyuna* was leading the *Varuna* a few feet. The rowing on the home stretch was splendid, and created a good deal of excitement on shore. The *Glyuna* passed the stakes about 20 seconds ahead of the *Varuna*, and won the race in 14 minutes and 4 seconds. Her triumph was greeted with great applause and much cheering. Quite a good deal of betting was indulged in, the odds being in favor of the *Varuna*, and of course there were many losers. We heard of some Freshmen of a liberal turn of mind who were relieved of their spare change by the *Glyuna* men and their friends. It was a rather bad defeat, under the circumstances, for the *Varuna* men, as they had the inside, and also had among the crew, we learn, three of the University crew. The harbor at the time was in a capital condition for the race, being perfectly smooth. The rowing was considered by all to be very fine, and is a very favorable indication of what may be expected at the Worcester regatta. The distance rowed is nearly three miles. The time made was 21 seconds faster than ever made before in the harbor. The names of the victorious crew are:

1. A. B. HERRICK, stroke; 2. WILLIAM COPP, 3. F. S. THOMPSON, 4. H. W. PAYNE, 5. L. L. PALMER, 6. G. A. ADEE, bow.

About 6 o'clock the gig race came off. The *Varuna*, *Glyuna* and *Undine* gigs were entered. The boats got a good start, and were going out nicely, the *Varuna* being inside, the *Undine* second, and *Glyuna* outside, when the second oar on board the *Glyuna* was lost, and she gave up the race. The other two boats kept on, hotly contesting the ground. As they disappeared, it was apparent that the *Undine* was slightly ahead. Upon their return a fierce struggle took place on the home stretch. The *Varuna* men worked manfully, but were unable to come up, and the *Undine* passed the stake nearly a boat length ahead, winning the race in 17 minutes and 7 seconds. The *Varuna's* time was 19 minutes and 9 seconds. The following are the names of the crews of the *Undine* and *Varuna*:

UNDINE.

J. P. WHITTELSEY, (bow,) T. H. MCBURNEY, C. F. GARDNER, J. K. BEESON, P. GROVE, T. SKEEL, (stroke.)

VARUNA.

B. WHEELER, COLLINS, MCKEFFRY, A. POST, L. LAMPMAN.

THE PEACH CROP.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Mr. FISHER stated that the peach crop in Delaware, Maryland and New-Jersey was almost a total failure. On his own place in Maryland he had seventy acres in peach trees; twenty acres of these trees had no peaches on them, and on the others he would not get one-third of a crop. He would like to know whether the failure was attributable to bad culture or the cold weather during the Winter. It was supposed by some that the trees were becoming diseased because of the planting of peach-stones taken from unhealthy trees.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, June 7.*

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 9—*In steamship "Fulton," for Havre*.—Gen. Abbott, Minister to Buenos Ayres; Mrs. J. M. Shirley, infant and nurse, N. Y. (servant); Mrs. and Miss King, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Risley; Mr. and Mrs. M. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lamson; Mrs. E. T. Lamson and Miss Lamson; Mrs. E. T. Hooker; Miss Ellen L. Smith, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bazin, three children and nurse, Philadelphia; Mr. E. Dufoureret, Mr. J. B. Domer, Mme. Eviston, Mr. J. Bonhard, Mr. F. Potter, Mr. A. Camors and P. Desbond; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Evans, Mrs. Fettersell, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Stillwell, Miss Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Strong, Miss Strong and maid, Y. Aldabe, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Carbo, R. H. Bell, C. Yriarart, A. Goycochea, J. Godbery, Mrs. L. Smith, F. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. F. Henbach and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jausse, two Misses Jausse and infant, Mrs. E. Scheanley and two children, Mrs. G. Martin and child, F. Carbo, J. Arbello, S. Schenique, M. Garon, A. Yriarart, J. Dornier, G. Davernoy, J. Father, F. Aronces, A. Goyche, F. Oriemback, G. D'Espeza, S. Welbon, S. Machins, P. Cabina, S. Cabina, P. Pierron and child, Aug. Tillot, L. Regnital, L. Avonne, Chas. Dasout and lady, F. Adria, F. Corbe.

JUNE 9—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*.—Miss P. E. Anty, two Misses Redmond of Philadelphia, Mrs. B. M. Murtland of Philadelphia, Mr. M. E. Knelle, Mrs. Whitney, Miss M. Thompson, A. Hamilton and lady, Mr. Richan, wife and child, of Chicago, Mrs. Nitsch and three children, Mr. Brownbridge, Wm. A. Green, Mrs. Russell and child, Thomas Wall, wife and child, James Lawson and wife, F. Cole, A. Reilly of New-York, Mr. and Miss Wilson, A. Bonjour, Alex. Dougan, E. McDonald of Toronto, J. Pind of Havana, B. A. Lyon, T. B. Clark, wife and two children, of N.Y., S. Moody and wife, W. Muller and wife, Mrs. Rogers, child and nurse, of Boston; Samuel A. Munson and wife, Rev. G. K. Dunlop, of St. Louis, Felix Spelletich, R. L. Roberts, W. D. Pollock and wife, New-York; Miss Pauline Spelletich and Miss Madeline Spelletich, W. G. Hall, A. King, Mrs. Denning and child, and Miss Denning, Mr. Dr. Peaslee, Miss Peaslee, Dr. Peaslee and son, Mr. Cox and wife, of Toronto; H. R. Hinckley and wife, Gironimo Forres and wife, of Havana; Mr. Triggs and wife, of Chicago; Wm. Early, Abraham Walker, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles Robertson and son, Robert Thompson and wife, Col. Von Knoerrow and wife, Dr. Black, William Dicks, of Philadelphia; John N. Patterson and wife, R. L. Dehaser, Louis C. Anderson, David Whitehouse, M. W. Fuller and wife, M. Browntas, T. Biddells, Hugh Templeton, A. L. Levi, Julian Faquara and servant, Capt. T. H. Morton, J. R. Webb, Edward Dupre, Dr. Weld, Archibald Brown, R. B. Baetner, M. Reid, Fred. R. E. Rogers, Prof. W. B. Rogers, [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 25	Sun sets	7 33	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]	Hell Gate	7 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; United Kingdom, McDonald, Glasgow, F. McDonald; Star of the Union, Blanchard, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Perit, Delancey, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Vixen, Lewis, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (Ham.,) Hamburg May 26, via Southampton [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Mary Ann, (Br.,) Balfe, Dorchester, N. B., [illegible]

Schr. Lady Ann, (of Arichat,) Boudrot, Port Madway, N. S., 8 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. J. Whitehouse, Jones, Cow Bay 18 days, with coal to C. B. Swan.

Schr. Elizabeth de Hart, (of Georgetown,) Low, Guay anilla 10 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. Eureka, (of Arichat,) Leblanc, Glaci Bay 14 ds., with coal to E. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Petronella, (of DeRee, Hond.,) Marshall, Wanbo River, Nic., 20 ds., with rubber, &c., to J. Leavcraft & Co. Left no vessel.

Schr. Meteor, Duncomb, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Adah, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., shingles to J. A. Smith & Co.

Schr. Sagadaca, Kennart, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Washington, McGee, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Globe, Bray, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tyrone Petty, Machias, Sparsio, Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Isaac Morse, Bradford, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Ganges, Tate, Ellsworth 18 ds., with lumber to T. Mayhew.

Schr. Revolution, Wallace, Jonesport 5 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Julia, Kelly, Jonesport 15 ds., with Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Keane, Rockland, with lime to Wm. T. Brown.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Bobb, Rockland, with lime to Wm. T. Brown.

Schr. Henry, Oliver, Rockland, with lime to Wm. T. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Flint, Frost, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to H. W. Lord & Co.

Schr. Ada Bowker, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine flooring to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Marietta, Fritchard, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Science, [illegible], New-London, ballast.

Schr. Knickerbocker, Ingraham, New-London.

Schr. Geo. Scott, Leach, New-London.

Schr. T. Paul, [illegible]

Schr. James Jose, Barnes, Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Sam Jameson, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Teutonia, City of London, United Kingdom, Fulton, Brazilian, Star of the Union, Monterey, Alabama, Perit, Saragossa, Gussie Telfair, Hatteras, Niagara.

Ship Mercury, from Havre May 2.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, June 9—Arr. steamer Meteor, fm. New-York; barks E. H. Yarrington, Smyrna; Lemuel, Palermo; Uprine, Liverpool; Lyman Carn, Ardrossan; Antioch, Cienfuegos; brigs Anna Jones, Cape Haytien; Helen, Cienfuegos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 323, June 9, 1866.
1, 47, 45, 53, 31, 75, 68, 66, 4, 40, 11, 49, 50.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 374, June 9, 1866.
17, 72, 27, 54, 33, 69, 37, 57, 58, 28, 4, 15, 25.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 323, June 9, 1866.
62, 67, 56, 36, 10, 59, 34, 17, 55, 66, 77.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 324, June 9, 1866.
38, 8, 35, 21, 33, 60, 50, 52, 4, 78, 86, 5, 49.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Prices $20 in currency. [illegible]
JOSEPH BATES, No. 18 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold. [illegible] paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. [illegible] New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED [illegible] J. CLUTE, Box [illegible], No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c. [illegible] CLAYTON, No. [illegible] New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On account of extensive alterations,

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 711 BROADWAY,
Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Mercer-st.,

Will offer on MONDAY, June 11, their large and extensive assortment of

PARIS SILK CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE POINTS,
ROTONDES AND BURNOUS,
CLOTH CIRCULARS,
BASQUES AND JACKETS,
AND OTHER STYLISH SHAPES.
CLOAKING MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
BREAKFAST ROBES,
MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to dress-making, traveling costumes, &c., at short notice.

DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, formerly European buyer and manager for Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.

THOMAS GREIG, formerly European buyer and manager with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, [illegible] steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] WELL, [illegible] The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 23d.

"CAN'T BE BEAT."

The only place in the City where whalebone corsets are sold as low as [illegible] A large assortment of the best FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS and DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS always on hand. [illegible]

MRS. WORCESTER, M. D., NO. 14 [illegible] Charles-st., treats successfully female debility, childrens' complaints and all forms of female ailments. [illegible] for sale Dr. O. P. Brown's world-renowned remedies for fits, consumption, &c., &c.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH.—[illegible] within 30 minutes of N. Y. City business centres, offers superior [illegible] sleeping apartments at lower rates than New-York City prices.